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A Weekly Journal of the Chemical and Drug Trades
and of
British Pharmacists throughout the Empire,
ESTABLISHED 1859.

The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is the leading Journal addressing the chemical and drug trades of the British Empire. It is adopted as an official journal by nineteen Chemists' Societies in Australia, Ireland, New Zealand, South Africa and the West Indies, and its paid-in-advance circulation in Great Britain and all Countries having business relations with the British Empire is intrinsically and numerically unique.

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THE IDEAL REPRESENTATIVE

is the man who places concisely and pleasantly the main selling-points of his goods before his customer. He tells all the customer wants to know, and no more. There are many busy business-men

in the Drug and Allied Trades

who have little or no time to interview commercial travellers, and to such as these advertisements in a business medium of acknowledged repute are a distinct help. That is why C. & D. publicity is so popular. The C. & D. advertisements are read by the right men, and the goods advertised are ordered either direct or through the traveller. The buyer sees what he wants, and his time, as well as the traveller's, is saved. If you want to sell goods to the trade all over the world, therefore, send your instructions without delay to the Publisher, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., for

The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary, 1912.

Summary of this Issue.

The more notable items only are dealt with.

Articles and Communications.

Corn-cure is the speciality which Mr. S. Robinson tells this week how to push (p. 52).

Lin. terebinthinæ may always be right if the excess of alkali in the soft soap is neutralised. So says a correspondent (p. 62).

Interesting observations on the quinine-yield of various parts of cinchona grown in Java are embodied in an article on p. 57.

In a communication on individuality in advertising, Mr. Dodsley illustrates and describes how to make bas-reliefs for picture-postcards (p. 51).

The inspection of pharmacies in France is now done under a new system, which Dr. Pegurier, an inspector, describes in his article beginning on p. 53.

The Geneva red cross on a white ground can no longer be used for trade purposes without the sanction of the Army Council. The text of the Act is on p. 46.

A notice in regard to bottles for mineral acids, etc., is printed in this week's Coloured Supplement, with the object of subscribers exhibiting it in their shops.

German trade was unprofitable last year, much export business being done at a loss. This and other statements are given in Sir Francis Oppenheimer's report (p. 48).

Messrs. C. A. Hill and J. C. Umney reply to Mr. E. J. Parry's criticisms on the proposed B.P. essential-oils monographs, adhering to certain of them and indicating that B.P. standards need not conform to Mincing Lane requirements (p. 62).

The Union Drug Companies of the United States and Canada, who have built up an enormous business in co-operative proprietaries, are said to contemplate establishing a branch in the United Kingdom. Meanwhile a party of leading English, Irish, and Scotch chemists left Liverpool on Thursday to attend the Annual Convention. We give particulars of the companies' operations (p. 43), and briefly indicate to retailers and wholesalers what the venture may mean to them (p. 50).

News of the Week.

Dr. F. W. Pavy, the diabetes specialist, died on Tuesday (p. 42).

A Sight-testing Opticians Bill is being considered in Tasmania (p. 38).

The new candidates for the Irish Pharmaceutical Council are mentioned on p. 36.

The next British Pharmacopœia is to be edited by Dr. Tirard and Professor Greenish (p. 51).

A French Appeal Court has decided that pharmacists have the right to dispense "repeats" (p. 37).

A Hanley solicitor says the word "Comforter" makes a medicine liable (p. 40). We question this (p. 51).

The contract season is now on. We report on over two dozen for drugs and chemicals which have been settled (p. 35).

Mr. Lloyd George is arranging a meeting with three Associations about the medical benefit of the National Insurance Bill (p. 34).

An important malt-vinegar ease is reported from York. The Magistrate did not agree with the trade contention that 50 per cent. of other vinegar in it is permissible (p. 40).

A Hanley chemist has been sued for damages because a belladonna-plaster which he sold caused belladonna-poisoning. The case was well defended, and the action failed (p. 41).

Trade and Market Matters.

The extended use of the cheaper grades of eucalyptus oil in New South Wales mines is beginning to make itself felt in better prices for B.P. qualities (p. 61).

There is a steady undercurrent of trading in drugs and chemicals, the most important changes including an advance in codeine and its salts. Opium is quiet, buyers holding off. Castor, bay, spearmint, and tansy oils are dearer; liquorice-root, pepper, and copper sulphate are firmer; while quicksilver (seconds), cream of tartar, and burdock-root are cheaper. Rather heavy supplies of first and second hand drugs were offered at auction (p. 58).

B

CORNER FOR STUDENTS.

Conducted by Leonard Dobbin, Ph.D.

All communications for this section should be addressed thus: "Corner for Students," *The Chemist and Druggist*, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C."

QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS FOR JUNIOR STUDENTS.

THE series of monthly exercises in qualitative analysis for junior students will now be resumed, and applications are invited for portions of a mixture of not more than three salts, comprising acids and inorganic bases of the British Pharmacopœia. Students' applications for portions accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope marked "Corner for Students" will be received up to Tuesday, September 26, and the samples will be posted on September 27. The mixture is to be submitted to a thorough systematic examination, all its constituents are to be detected, and proof is to be given that the substances detected are the only constituents of the mixture. Students' reports will be received up to Saturday, October 7. Each should give a concise account of the work done, and should include a list of the constituents detected, any substance regarded as an accidental impurity being distinguished from the essential constituents of the salts composing the mixture.

The prizes for the analysis will be awarded only to apprentices or assistants who are preparing for the Qualifying examination of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain or of Ireland, *which fact must be attested on their reports*. Others may obtain specimens of the mixture of salts, and their reports will be separately adjudicated, but they will be regarded as *hors concours*. Correspondents who do not state that they are preparing for a qualifying examination will be included in the latter list. Particulars of the Analytical Tournament for the winter months will be given in October. Students who intend to participate in it should send us seven stamped and addressed envelopes now.

ENGLISH AND WELSH NEWS.

When sending newspapers to the Editor please mark the items of news to which you desire to call his attention.

National Insurance Bill.

During a discussion on the National Insurance Bill by the Blackburn Tradesmen's Association last week, Mr. R. L. Gifford, Ph.C., said the Bill was one for all classes to combine, as men and Englishmen in the cause of humanity, in order to ameliorate great and acknowledged evils. Mr. T. A. Ward, wholesale chemist, also spoke, saying that he regarded the measure as the most iniquitous Bill ever foisted upon the British public.

It is reported that Mr. Lloyd George has invited representatives of the British Medical Association, the Friendly Societies' Medical Alliance, and the National Conference of Friendly Societies to meet him to discuss points in the Insurance Bill affecting both the doctors and the friendly societies. It is stated that the invitation came in the first place from the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The date of the conference has not yet been fixed, but it will probably take place early in October.

A White Paper (Cd. 5885, 3d.) has been published in which replies are given to letters addressed to the Chancellor. With the exception of one dealing with medical associations and Clause 14, none of the replies are of business interest to chemists, and the medical one is formal. Part II. of the Paper is a statement of the principal amendments which it is proposed to embody in the Bill, and includes the following:

DISPENSERS.

If anything in the Bill has the effect of depriving any persons, who at present have the right to dispense medicines, of the right to dispense under the Bill (subject to the three-years' qualification mentioned in Clause 14 (5) (iii.)) the Bill will be amended so as to prevent their being deprived of that right.

An appendix is a reprint showing the differences between Classes 1 to 17 of the Bill as read the first time and as amended in Committee.

Brevities.

Mr. A. E. Scott, grocer, etc., Market Stores, North Cave (Yorks), has been licensed to sell agricultural and horticultural poisons.

The warehouse of Mr. Fred Christopherson, chemist and druggist, Market Place, Swaffham, was much damaged by a fire on September 18.

A crop of peppermint, grown at the Epsom Rural District Council's sewage works at Cobham, Surrey, has just been harvested and distilled, yielding 130 lb. of oil.

Mr. C. H. Waterhouse, J.P., of Messrs. Jabez Waterhouse & Co., wholesale druggists, Ashton-under-Lyne, has accepted the mayoralty of the town for a second term.

Corn-cure is not successful as a means for *felo de se*, so a Darwen ring-spinner, Mary Lynn (23), has found. After drinking a quantity she appeared in the local police-court.

Nine Oldham chemists visited the Ucal factory and warehouse at Sheffield on Tuesday, September 19, and were received by Messrs. Miller, Cadge, and Jackson (directors), and Mr. Morris, manager of the works.

The British Post Office will issue next month, at a charge of $\frac{1}{2}d.$, certificates of posting letters. The letter must be handed in at a post-office, and the person posting it must fill in a form and affix to it a $\frac{1}{2}d.$ stamp. The clerk will then date, stamp, and initial the form.

Mr. C. T. Bennett, B.Sc., F.I.C., commences a course of lectures on "The Chemistry of Essential Oils" at the Borough Polytechnic Institute, London, S.E., on October 4, at 7.30 p.m. The lectures in previous years have been very successful and of business utility to many in the drug-trade.

A fire occurred at the premises of Messrs. Hampshire, manufacturing chemists, Agard Street, Nottingham, on the evening of September 15, damage to the amount of about 100l. being done. Last Christmas Messrs. Hampshire suffered loss through fire at their factory on the site of the Old Silk Mill, and they had been occupying the premises in Agard Street pending the reconstruction of the other factory.

Mr. John J. Shawyer, chemist and druggist, Swindon, was one of several passive resisters against whom orders were made at Swindon last week for non-payment of the educational portion of the poor rate. Mr. Shawyer expressed the hope that this was about the last time he and his friends would appear, considering that the real barrier to the question (veto of the House of Lords) had been broken.

On Saturday evening, September 16, a fire broke out on the fourth storey of the premises of Messrs. W. & H. Jackson, wholesale druggists, Lydia Ann Street, Liverpool. The fire burned briskly, and the fumes added considerably to the work of the brigade, while Police-Sergeant Cameron and Constables 68H and 73H sustained burns through bottles of chemicals exploding. Considerable damage was done, the benches and counters on the floor being destroyed.

In connection with the Westminster College of Pharmacy, a smoking concert and distribution of prizes took place at the Surrey Cricket Club Hotel, Kennington Oval, London, S.E., on September 16. There was a large attendance. The following were the prize medallists: *Chemistry*, Mr. W. M. Phelps; *Botany*, Mr. A. C. Sumption; *Materia Medica*, Mr. D. G. Howell; *Pharmacy*, Mr. J. W. Bailey; *Dispensing*, Mr. C. C. Wilson and Mr. F. R. Fowler. Fifteen certificates of merit were awarded, among the successful candidates being four ladies, Miss Williams, Miss Edwards, Miss Morley, and Miss Harris.

At a private meeting of the creditors of David George Evans (trading as J. V. Llewellyn), chemist and druggist, 93 Walworth Road, London, S.E., held at the offices of Messrs. Josolyne, Miles & Co., C.A., 28 King Street, Cheapside, E.C., on September 19, a statement was submitted showing liabilities amounting to 514l. 18s. 9d. and assets 199l., the latter being subject to preferential claims (88%). The debtor had no offer to make, and it was resolved that he should execute a letter of authority in favour of Messrs. Josolyne Miles & Co., under which the assets will be realised forthwith and distributed *pro rata* among the creditors, who include the British Drug Houses Ltd., 11l.;

F. S. Cleaver & Sons, Ltd., 147.; Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., 467.; and S. Maw, Son & Sons, 117.

Sleeping Sickness.

The text of an agreement signed at Berlin on August 17 has been published, whereby the Governments of the United Kingdom and Germany will arrange for a thorough investigation into the extent of sleeping sickness in the Gold Coast Colony, the Ashanti and Northern Territory Protectorates, and Togoland. Each Government will keep the other informed of the incidence, extent, and possible spread of the disease in its territory, and will treat the other's native subjects free of charge; but each may impose restrictions on the frontier traffic and may prevent suspected sufferers from crossing its border.

The Shops Bill.

The Grocers' Federation on September 19 held a meeting at the Royal Agricultural Hall, Islington, London, N., to consider the provisions of the Shops Bill. Mr. W. Lewis, President of the Federation, was in the chair, and amongst those present was Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones, M.P. The Chairman said the Bill involved issues which were matters of life and death to tradesmen. What is wanted is a measure of compulsory closing of shops according to the needs and customs of the respective localities. A resolution was passed expressing "great regret that the Shops Bill as amended by the Standing Committee is mainly a Bill for the limitation of the hours of shop-assistants by a method that is costly, cumbersome, and confusing, and involving serious and unfortunate interference with the amicable arrangements existing between employer and employed." Another resolution which was passed was that the "meeting is in favour of a Bill which will deal definitely with the compulsory limitation of the hours of all shops, the compulsory weekly half-holiday, and the largest possible measure of Sunday closing." A discussion afterwards took place on the National Insurance Bill, which, it was stated, will lead to an increase in the price of food.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

In Swansea last quarter two samples of tartaric acid and one of cream of tartar were found to contain traces of lead.

In Lambeth last quarter four samples of citric acid, four of cream of tartar, four of Gregory's powder, and one of olive oil were examined and found to be genuine.

Samples of magnesia, cream of tartar, and ground ginger purchased in Berwick-on-Tweed last quarter for Sale of Food and Drugs Acts purposes were found to be genuine.

During the nine weeks ended September 2 the Bethnal Green (London) analyst examined two samples of Gregory's powder, two of sulphur, two of camphorated oil, one of phosphate of soda, one of glycerin, and two of Epsom salts, all being genuine except the camphorated oil.

Contracts.

The following have been settled since our last issue:

Bilbrough Cottage Homes.—Mr. J. H. Hull, Tadcaster, for drugs.

Barrow-on-Soar Board of Guardians.—Hanson Bros., disinfectants.

Leek Board of Guardians.—Cope & Sons, chemists, Leek, for drugs.

Nottingham Board of Guardians.—Boots' Pure Drug Co., Ltd., soda-water.

Tadcaster Board of Guardians.—Mr. J. H. Hull, chemist, Tadcaster, for drugs.

Chebmsford Board of Guardians.—Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co., London, for drugs.

Stafford Board of Guardians.—J. & H. A. Averill, chemists, Stafford, for drugs.

Hinckley Board of Guardians.—Mr. Kenneth Nixon, chemist, Kegworth, for medicines.

Chebmsford Joint Hospital Board.—Corbyn, Stacey & Co., Ltd., London, drugs, dressings, etc.

Elham (Kent) Board of Guardians.—Anderson & Co., London, water-beds, 7l. 15s. 4d. and 5l. 15s. each.

Wrexham Board of Guardians.—Francis & Co., chemists, Wrexham, for drugs, etc., during the ensuing half-year.

City of London Guardians.—The British Malt Products Co., to supply 1 cwt. of Lothian malt extract at 6d. per lb.

Hemel Hempstead Board of Guardians.—Mr. J. Roberts, and Mr. F. Chapman, chemist and druggist, surgical dressings.

Wakefield Board of Guardians.—Mr. Wm. Pollard, chemist and druggist, Wakefield, drugs, oils, colours, and surgical appliances.

Warrington Board of Guardians.—Corbyn, Stacey & Co., Ltd., London, for drugs; and A. Browne & Co., Leicester, for surgical dressings.

Warlingham Parochial Committee.—Pilehens, Ltd., Tooley Street, London, manganate of soda, 30s. 9d. per cwt., less 2½ per cent.

Ramsbottom Urban Council.—Killgerm Co., Ltd., Cleckheaton, for disinfectants; and Newton, Chambers & Co., Ltd., Sheffield, for Izal.

Kettering Board of Guardians.—Mr. Walter Hitchman, chemist and druggist, Kettering, drugs; A. Brown, Ltd., Leicester, surgical dressings.

Bucklow (Cheshire) Board of Guardians.—Jeyes' Sanitary Compounds Co., Ltd., London, for Jeyes' fluid; exors. of the late Wm. Sharratt, Clayton, Manchester, disinfecting powder.

War Office.—The following contracts were settled in August: *Plumbago crucibles*, Morgan Crucible Co., Ltd., Battersea; *Field dressings*, Cuxson, Gairard & Co., Ltd., Oldbury, Darton, Gibbs & Co., Oldbury, and S. Maw, Son & Sons, Aldersgate Street, E.C.; *Sperm oil* (running contract), Chas. Price & Co., Belvedere, Kent. India Office.—The contract for *cosine* has been obtained by Pronk, Davis & Co., 13 Haydon Street, Minorities, and for *varnishes* by R. I. Clark & Co., West Ham Abbey. General Post Office.—The contract for *dry cells* has been given to Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., Woolwich.

Manchester Notes.

Councillor S. W. Royse, of Messrs. S. W. Royse & Co., chemical-manufacturers, Manchester, is to be the next Lord Mayor of Manchester. Mr. Royse is an original member of the Society of Chemical Industry.

One or two days of sharp weather have made many chemists bring forward their winter goods. One pharmacist has about half a gross of 1-lb. and 2-lb. malt and oil in his window, with a large showcard "Now is the time to fortify your system with our Malt and Oil."

From the large number of special displays in the chemists' windows of new specialties at present one would gather that either the representatives of these goods are very smart salesmen or chemists are prepared to do the spade work for these new preparations. There are some very pretty and effective soap window-shows.

Shortage of the water supply in Manchester is causing a great amount of inconvenience to chemists, who have to lay in stock, and those who do a large dispensing business are almost compelled to use distilled water for all purposes, as the tap water is far from pure. One large firm of aerated-water manufacturers in Manchester were unable to cope with their orders last week on account of the shortage of water and the great care which they had to take with respect to the purity.

Midland Notes.

Colonel W. F. Wyley, of Messrs. Wyleys, Ltd., wholesale druggists and manufacturing chemists, Coventry, is the Mayor-elect of the three-spires town.

According to a table published in the local Press, of the retiring Aldermen of the City Council, Mr. F. C. Clayton, Ph.C., was elected to the Council in 1882, became Alderman in 1890, and is sixty-eight years old. He has been chancellor of the local exchequer the greater part of the time.

Great Barr Hall, near Barr Beacon, the ancient and picturesque dwelling of the Bateman-Scott family, is about to change ownership. It was the meeting-place of the Lunar Society, founded in the eighteenth century, and the rendezvous of Boulton, Watt, Priestley, Darwin, Herschell, and Galton, as well as Drs. Johnson and Withering (of the General Hospital).

The Moseley Choral Society has passed into the shades. This musical society had its origin in a suggestion by Mr. C. G. Crooke, chemist and druggist, when in Moseley Road and he managed to secure as supporters several pharmacists. Mr. Crooke left Birmingham many years ago and went to Burnley, but has come nearer his native place, and is now at Coleshill.

Tonsillitis and Diphtheria.

Mr. T. W. Longdin, chemist and druggist, Scarborough, was one of the witnesses at an inquest held there on September 12 regarding the death of a girl of nine (Elsie May Sutcliffe) from diphtheria. The girl had suffered from tonsillitis, and the mother went to Mr. Longdin, who at first declined to prescribe, but after being told that the child had suffered before from tonsillitis he gave a bottle of medicine. On Monday morning the child suddenly became worse, and died before a doctor arrived. Replying to the Coroner, Mr. Longdin said he did not usually prescribe, but did so in this case on the definite statement from the mother that the child was suffering from tonsillitis. The Coroner pointed out that he was liable to a fine, and Mr. Longdin replied: "If a man comes into my shop and asks for something for a special complaint, cannot I give him one?"—The Coroner: "I do not say that."—Dr. Foley having deposed that death was due to diphtheria and that the medicine prescribed by Mr. Longdin would do no harm, the jury returned a verdict in accordance with this evidence.

From Various Courts.

At Belper on September 14, Kate Bunting (18) was committed for trial on a charge of administering belladonna to her employer (*C. & D.*, September 16, index folio 434).

Goods and money to the value of 1*l.* 15*s.* 11*d.* were stolen from Taylor's Drug Stores, Market Place, Hull, recently. The manager (Mr. F. Holdsworth) caught two boys red-handed in the theft, and they have been put under probation for two years by the local Magistrate.

At Carlisle on September 18, Wilfred Routledge, assistant to Mr. John Hunter, chemist and druggist, 17 Bank Street, Carlisle, for fourteen or fifteen years, was bound over for two years and ordered to pay 3*l.* compensation and the costs, having been found guilty of stealing books, fountain-pens, etc., to the value of 23*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*, from the premises of W. H. Smith & Son.

The Peterborough Magistrates on September 13 dismissed a summons under the Fertilisers and Feeding-stuffs Act against Walker & Sons and Henson & Son (both of Peterborough), for giving invoices contrary to the Act. They decided that the summonses were bad, as they were not accompanied by an official certificate of the analyses. There may be an appeal.

Mr. W. T. Tudor, chemist and druggist, High Street, Brecon, and his wife were the plaintiffs in an action heard before Judge Bryn Roberts at the Brecon County Court on September 16. They sued Mr. Jenkins, a builder, of Brecon, and Mr. George Hardwicke, painter, Brecon, for 20*l.* damages in respect of injuries received by Mrs. Tudor through a ladder falling upon her in High Street, Brecon, on June 21. The Judge held that both defendants were liable, and gave judgment for plaintiffs for 16*l.*, and costs.

At Hastings on September 14, Joseph James, chemist, was remanded for a week on a charge of wilfully murdering Fredk. Wm. Womersley (see *C. & D.*, September 16, index folio 432). Medical evidence was given that deceased was shot in the head and the lower part of his body. A detective said that James stated that he had fired a shot during a quarrel in order to frighten Mr. Womersley and that the wounding of deceased was accidental in the ensuing struggle. Prisoner denied portions of the evidence, and said he called for the police and a doctor himself. James is stated to have a family of twelve children.

A Cheque Charge.

Messrs. Carnegie Bros., chemical-merchants, 33-35 Charterhouse Square, London, E.C., have recently had their letter-box tampered with, and as a sequel Edward Brett (24), painter, was at the Mansion House Police Court on September 14 charged with forging and uttering a cheque for 60*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*, with intent to defraud Messrs. Barclay &

Co., Ltd., bankers. On the previous day the prisoner presented the cheque at the Fleet Street branch of the bank. The cheque was drawn by the Society of Apothecaries at the Apothecaries' Hall on Monday, and sent by post, with an account, to Messrs. Carnegie Bros. In the course of the hearing Mr. W. E. Morpeth, chief clerk to the Society of Apothecaries, Water Lane, Blackfriars, stated that on Monday, September 11, he drew a cheque payable to Messrs. Carnegie Bros. for 60*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*; it was signed next day by Mr. Arthur Long, the master, and Mr. Taylor, warden, and countersigned by Mr. Edward Morpeth (witness's father), the accountant. The next day he (witness) having crossed it, placed it in an envelope with Messrs. Carnegie's account, and directed it. It was subsequently posted by the porter (who gave evidence to that effect). Looking at the cheque Mr. Morpeth saw that the amount had been altered and the crossing removed. Mr. Oswald L. Carnegie and Mr. R. E. Fisher, cashier at Barclay's Bank, having given evidence, the police asked for a remand, as other cases of a similar nature had been reported, and they wanted to make inquiries. Remanded accordingly. The prisoner's own statement was that he got the cheque from a man in Aldersgate Street to cash. On Tuesday, September 19, the prisoner was again brought up and committed for trial.

IRISH NEWS.

When sending newspapers to the Editor please mark the items of news to which you desire to call his attention.

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

The annual meeting is to be held on October 2 at 68 Lower Mount Street, Dublin. The election of Council takes place at the same time. The outgoing councillors, who all seek re-election, are Mr. W. Jamison, Sir W. J. Baxter, Mr. G. D. Beggs, Mr. J. Burnett, Mr. J. E. Connor, Mr. W. F. Wells, and Mr. P. N. White. In addition, there are two new candidates, Mr. P. J. Fielding (Cork) and Mr. J. C. O'Farrell (Donnybrook, co. Dublin). We are also informed, unofficially, that Mr. Michael O'Donnell, Ph.C., Vice-President of the Irish Chemists' Assistants' Association, is to be a candidate.

Brevities.

The annual meeting of the Irish Chemists' Assistants' Association is to be held on September 29, at the Central Hotel, Exchequer Street, Dublin, at 8 p.m.

A meeting of the committee of the Chemists' and Druggists' Society of Ireland will be held shortly in Belfast to make arrangements for the winter's work.

At Belfast Police Court on September 15 a coloured man named Hamilton was fined 10*s.* and costs for obstructing the footway at Queen's Bridge by selling medicine.

Mr. Robt. Cambridge, President of the Chemists' and Druggists' Society of Ireland, took part in the annual distribution of prizes at the Carrickfergus Technical School on September 15.

Mr. R. Walsh, C.A., liquidator of Messrs. John Clarke & Co., Ltd., wholesale druggists, Belfast, is offering for sale as a going concern the surgical-instrument business carried on at 8 Donegall Square West, Belfast.

At the annual regatta of the Lough Erne Yacht Club last week Mr. J. Robson, Ph.C., moved a vote of thanks to the Earl of Erne and members of the yachting club for providing the public with the afternoon's sport.

At Ardee Board of Guardians last week an account was received from Messrs. John Clarke & Co., Belfast, for 24*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.* for empties not yet returned. It was decided to refer the matter to the doctors with a view to having the empties returned.

The new chemical and physical laboratories of the University College, Cork, which have been built and equipped at a cost of 12,000*l.*, have just been completed. A grant of 14,000*l.* under the Universities Act, 1908, has enabled the College to effect these improvements. The old laboratories are to be occupied by the Faculty of Commerce.

The Board of Trade have now established a Trade Board for that branch of the box trade in Ireland which is engaged in the making of boxes or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper, cardboard, chip, or similar material. The Board consists of four representatives of employers and four representatives of workers, in addition to the following "appointed members," : Mr. W. B. Yates, J.P. (Chairman), Mr. Alderman T. Smith, J.P., and Miss Mona Wilson.

SCOTTISH NEWS.

When sending newspapers to the Editor please mark the items of news to which you desire to call his attention.

Brovities.

Mr. Robertson, chemist and druggist, Moodie Street, Dunfermline, is mentioned as a candidate for the Town Council.

The Edinburgh Chemists' Golf Club Autumn Holiday Competition was played over Lundin Links Course, and resulted as follows : 1st, Mr. E. Brindle ; 2nd, Mr. Geo. Baxter ; 3rd Mr. J. Noble.

The Dundee, Perth, and London Shipping Co. have intimated to Dundee chemists and others an advance of 1s. per ton on the rates for goods by their steamers to and from London and Hull, commencing on October 2.

Mr. Frank Melrose, chemist and druggist, Methil, won a motor-bicycle in the guessing competition at the Randolph Wemyss Memorial Hospital Bazaar last week. His estimate of the drawings (2,503/-) was within 11s. of the actual amount.

A fire in the shop window of Mr. Alexander Mudie, chemist and druggist, Grangepans, Bo'ness, in the forenoon of September 17 was caused by the heat of the sun's rays being concentrated by a carboy upon dummy packages, which became ignited.

It is an offence under the Factory and Workshops Act to employ women and young persons between 3 and 6 A.M. Messrs. J. Couttie & Sons, chocolate makers, Dundee, have been fined for this. The workers had asked to be employed then, as they had to suspend work later in the day when the heat was too great for chocolate-covering.

Edinburgh.

Mr. Joseph H. Murray, of R. B. Laird & Sons, Ltd., 17A Frederick Street, Edinburgh, is applying to Edinburgh Town Council for a licence under the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908.

For some time chemists have experienced a difficulty in securing suitable errand-boys, and now girls are having a trial. In several pharmacies where girls have been employed the proprietors say they are well satisfied with the result.

The hoarding has been removed from the new premises of Boots Ltd., in Princes Street, and they are found architecturally to be one of the best buildings in the street. In niches statues of Robert Burns, Sir Walter Scott, and other famous Scots are enconced.

The Edinburgh University ordinance for the degrees of B.Sc. (Vet.) and D.Sc. (Vet.) has been published. It states that four academic years of study are necessary, the subjects including those for M.R.C.V.S. with additional lectures and practical work. Attendance at the Royal (Dick) Veterinary College is recognised *pro tanto*, and others may be recognised. There are to be three professional examinations, and before admission to the degree the candidate must be a M.R.C.V.S. or hold a British diploma entitling him to be registered as such.

Glasgow and the West.

Mr. Martin Meldrum, Ph.C., 150 High Street, Irvine, has assumed as a partner in the business there Mr. John Loudon Buchanan, chemist and druggist, 32 Bank Street, Irvine.

In the industrial section of the Scottish Exhibition Joy's Capsule Co. have now on show an exceptionally fine case of their capsules. Messrs. T. & H. Smith's stand is also of much interest in close proximity.

FRENCH NEWS.

From the "C. & D." Paris Correspondent.)

QUALIFICATION FOR APPRENTICESHIP.—A professor of the Amiens School has issued a circular to the Directors and Professors of all pharmacy schools, proposing to petition the Minister of Public Instruction to modify the present standard of qualification by admitting as "stagiaires" or apprentices all persons holding certain certificates—the "brevet supérieur," the diploma issued to girls leaving the high schools, or the well-known P.C.N.—which means increasing the number of pupils by lowering the educational standard of admission. Some of the professors at the Nantes School have denounced this proposal, and a comparison of the numbers of pharmaceutical students at the two schools sufficiently explains why one fears for its existence and the other stands on firmer ground.

THE CONTINENTAL CURE-TAX.—M. Astier, a prominent pharmacist, who formerly kept open shop in the Avenue Kléber, Paris, and is now a Senator, took the chair recently at the meeting of the "Interparliamentary Group of Thermal and Climatic Resorts" and explained the regulations regarding the application of the cure-tax which has been published in the "Journal Officiel." At German spas a fee of about a sovereign is usually demanded from every visitor "taking the waters," and is said to represent some twenty-four millions sterling per annum. A French committee, formed in 1885, and having its headquarters at the Ministry of the Interior, has studied the subject, and last year a draft law was presented for the establishment of local "Chambers of Thermal Industry" which would be authorised to impose a cure-tax and expend the money thus raised. The Senate objected to the creation of a powerful local body which would, in many cases, be a rival to the local Municipal Council, and insisted that the "Chambers" should be purely consultative and have no actual legal or financial powers. The law, thus amended, was passed in April 1910, and was brought into effect a few weeks ago. From this it appears that Municipal Councils desiring to establish a cure-tax must make formal application to the Prefect. Authorisation will be given for a period of five years only, except in special cases where it serves to guarantee loans. The tariff must be permanently on view at the town hall and the hotels; and all persons taking lodgers, etc., must keep a proper register, the same as hotels. M. Astier stated that he has negotiated with the P.L.M. Railway Co. for the issue of tickets to various French spas, etc., similar to those issued to the seaside, and that it is proposed to hold a Congress of Climatic and Thermal Resorts at Paris in October.

RENEWAL OF PRESCRIPTIONS.—The question of the right of the French pharmacist to dispense a prescription as often as it is presented by the client has been recently raised in a provincial law court, and a verdict was given in favour of the pharmacist, as mentioned in the *C. & D.* The judgment has now been confirmed by the Court of Appeal at Amiens. The facts are as follows : The "Syndicat des Médecins Praticiens de France" prosecuted M. Mansencave, ex-President of the Oise Pharmacists' Association, for having "renewed a prescription without the authority of the doctor," claiming 400*l.* as damages. M. Groslard, counsel for the prosecution, based his case on certain Royal laws and decrees, principally those of 1845 and 1846, but one went back as far as 1746. All the medical corporation, he said, suffered by this practice, hence the prosecution. M. Crinon, for the defence, stated that the law of 1845 was framed to prevent the renewal of "heroic" or dangerous prescriptions (the Lafargue case, cited by M. Groslard, occurred in 1840) and does not apply to a potion like the one dispensed by his client which contained 1½ centigram of morphine and 5 centigrams of digitalis. He quite understood the anxiety of certain medical men to multiply and severely monopolise the right of prescription, but pharmacists, and above all the public, had to be protected. M. Groslard resented M. Crinon's insinuations, and endeavoured to distinguish between the Society he represented and the Association alluded to by M. Crinon, but the result was against the doctors.

AUSTRALASIAN NEWS.

"The Chemist and Druggist" is regularly supplied by order to all the members of nine Societies of Chemists in Australia and New Zealand, as well as to other Chemists in business there.

The Commonwealth.

TURPENTINE-SUBSTITUTES.—A mixture of turpentine and white spirit made in the United Kingdom is imported into the Commonwealth marked "Blended Turpentine" or "Blended American Turpentine." This marking is misleading, and must be amended—a description that would be accepted being "Turpentine Substitute." The description "American," on goods manufactured and produced in the United Kingdom, must be qualified by the addition of the words, *e.g.*, "Made in England."

CASTOR-OIL TENDERS.—The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the British Board of Trade is notified that tenders will be received by the Chairman of the Supply and Tender Board, Adelaide, up to October 3 for the supply and delivery of about 60,000 gals. of castor oil. Forms of tender may be obtained from the Supply and Tender Board Office, Adelaide, where also a standard sample of the oil may be seen. [It will be observed that the time for the receipt of tenders will not permit of their being despatched by post, and this intimation will therefore only be of use to firms having branches or agents in Australia who can be instructed by cable.]

New South Wales.

MR. A. E. DURNO, Ph.C., of Durno, Ltd., Pitt Street, Sydney, is on his way to England with his two sons.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY has issued to its members circulars dealing with the subject of methylated spirit, chlorodyne, second-hand bottles, how to take care of babies during the summer months, and poisoning cases. The first three urge pharmacists to co-operate in putting a stop to unsatisfactory and possibly injurious practices. The next is advice to members to take a share in distributing during the summer months a pamphlet issued by the Health Departments, and says quite rightly that pharmacists can do very much to help in this direction. The last asks that information concerning poisoning cases—newspaper-cuttings or in any other form—shall be sent to the Secretary, so that when the question of better legislation comes before Parliament full information may be available.

New Zealand.

APPRENTICESHIP IN ENGLAND.—The Pharmacy Board has accepted the apprenticeship in England of an applicant for registration. It was accepted on the ground that a substantial compliance with the law had taken place, but it was further stated that this case is not to be regarded as a precedent. (See *C. & D.*, August 19, index folio 313.)

Queensland.

IMPERIAL RECIPROCITY.—The Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain has sent the following reply to the Colonial Secretary in regard to the claim of the Queensland Pharmacy Board for early reciprocity of pharmaceutical certificates:

6539/1911.

May 2, 1911.

SIR,—With reference to your inquiry of May 10 numbered as above, I am to state that the Council of this Society has no observations to offer upon the despatch from the Governor of Queensland relative to the question of reciprocity in connection with the recognition of pharmacists' certificates. I am to say that no further observations appear to be called for, inasmuch as this Society is as desirous of bringing about an effective interchange of certificates of qualification between Great Britain and the Colonies as the Colonies are themselves. It is, however, not possible to hasten the formulation of the basis upon which reciprocity can be made mutually satisfactory.—I am, Sir, etc. (signed) RICHARD BREMIDGE, Secretary.

South Australia.

ENGLISH CHEMISTS.—At the annual meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society a paper was read on "Commercial Tendencies and the English Chemist." This dealt with company pharmacy and co-operative societies, and mentioned, as the methods of neutralising the effect of these on the trade of the individual chemist, the Proprietary

Articles Trade Association, Camwal, Ltd., and U.C.A.L. The lesson drawn by the reader of the paper was that chemists should combine and prevent in South Australia the changes that have been effected in England through unpreparedness. Combination is taking the place of competition in commercial life.

Tasmania.

CHEMISTS' DEFENCE.—At a meeting of chemists held at the rooms of the Pharmaceutical Society of Tasmania on July 25, a defence fund was established for the purpose of defending prosecutions under the Pure Food and Drugs Act. The first contribution from each chemist was fixed at 10s.

THE SIGHT-TESTING OPTICIANS' BILL, which has been introduced into the Legislative Council, gives the title of certified sight-testing optician to persons registered under the Act, and a definition is given of a "co-operating State," meaning any State or Colony within his Majesty's Dominions with which reciprocal arrangements have been made by the Board for the recognition of the status of sight-testing opticians. "Sight-testing" or "testing sight" and the practice of sight-testing and testing sight is defined as "the science of measuring the refraction of the eye, the adaptation of lenses for aiding defective sight, and the practice of the said science," as well as "the making up or supplying glasses on prescription from an oculist." The Act is not to apply to any legally-qualified medical practitioner registered under the Medical Act. Registration under the Act is not to confer upon any person any right to administer any drug for the purpose of paralysing the accommodation of the eye, or to assume any title which implies that he is qualified to practise ophthalmic medicine or surgery. Persons not registered are not to be allowed to practise sight-testing or to receive any fees or recover any fees for acting as a sight-testing optician under a penalty of 20/. This is to apply six months after the passing of the Act. The right to registration is to be acquired in four different ways. Those who have been engaged in sight-testing in Tasmania for ten years are to be admitted to registration without any formality. An elementary examination is provided for those who have been for three years engaged in the practice of sight-testing, either on his own account or as assistant, and application must then be made for registration within six months after the commencement of the Act. For all others special training and examinations are provided. The fourth qualification will be those who are qualified to practise as sight-testing opticians in any co-operating State, and, finally, those who hold certificates or other evidence of qualification prescribed by the Board sufficient to entitle them to be registered. An optical board is to be appointed, consisting of two persons deemed by the Governor to be competent opticians and two legally-qualified medical practitioners. The machinery corresponds very much with that adopted for Pharmacy Boards, and the Board will have the power to fix fees, except that the registration-fee is to be 3*l.* and the annual registration-fee 1*l.* The Bill was introduced into the Legislative Council by the Chief Secretary, the Hon. G. H. Butler, and was read a first time *pro forma*. Before the time came for the second reading the House adjourned until September 12, so that the Bill was hung up.

Victoria.

CHEMISTS REGISTERED.—Among the chemists registered at the meeting of the Pharmacy Board on July 12 were W. B. Reid, Creswick (Minor certificate 16707), and R. S. Corson, Koroit, late of Callender.

S.V.M. AS BEVERAGE.—MRS. Westbury, a chemist's wife, Swanston Street, Melbourne, was fined 25*l.*, with 21s. costs, or in default two months' imprisonment, for selling a 6 oz. bottle of methylated spirit for use as a beverage. The sale took place on Sunday.

CHEMISTS' ASSISTANTS' ASSOCIATION.—The adjourned inaugural meeting of this Association (*C. & D.*, September 2, index folio 373) was held on July 25, when details were arranged of a petition to the Wages Board. Mr. A. Andrews, the President, stated that he had interviewed the Chief Inspector of Factories on the matter.

CANADIAN NEWS.

(From the "C. & D." Correspondent.)

C.P.A.—The fourth annual convention of the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association was held in Montreal from August 28 to 31. Mr. Charles Nelson, Vancouver, was elected President for the ensuing year, Mr. J. E. Tremble, Montreal, was re-elected Vice-President, and Mr. G. E. Gibbard Secretary-Treasurer. The next meeting in 1912 is to be held in Vancouver.

VANCOUVER RETAIL DRUGGISTS' ASSOCIATION. which met last month, received a report from the Committee on Commercial Relations, which recommended that the wholesale druggists should be asked to discontinue selling price-protected articles to grocers and general stores, as these sales belong legitimately to retail druggists. It was further recommended that the wholesale trade should not sell supplies to hospitals and medical institutes except through retailers, and that special preparations should be priced so as to show a clear 50 per cent. profit to the retailer. Mr. J. M. Watson was elected President for the ensuing year, with Mr. C. E. Netherby, Vice-President, Mr. R. McDuffee, Treasurer, and Mr. H. W. Ferguson Secretary.

SOUTH AFRICAN NEWS.

(From "C. & D." Correspondents.)

"The Chemist and Druggist" is regularly supplied by order to all the members of the seven Societies and Associations of Chemists in British South Africa, as well as to other chemists in business there.

Natal.

MR. J. W. COOPER, Middelburg, Cape Province, has purchased the business of the late Mr. C. E. Forth, Musgrave Road, Durban.

Orange Free State.

AT THE EXAMINATIONS for admission of candidates as chemists and druggists, held on August 23 and 24, one candidate presented himself. He failed to satisfy the examiners, and was referred to his studies for six months. The examiners were Professor Potts (botany), Professor Rudge and Mr. Lyle (practical and theoretical chemistry and physics), Drs. Pretorius and Usmar (prescriptions), and Mr. A. Fowle, chemist and druggist, and Mr. F. Carter, Ph.C., in dispensing, materia medica, and pharmacy.

Transvaal.

FREE ARSENITE OF SODA.—The Government notified on August 22 that it had decided to supply arsenite of soda free, through the resident magistrates, to occupiers of land for the purpose of destroying jointed cactus.

Natal Pharmaceutical Society.

THE monthly meeting was held at the rooms of Mr. G. Stuart Jones, Durban, on Thursday, August 24, at 8.30 P.M. There were present Messrs. S. K. Elgie (President), in the chair, Dunkerton, Jones, Anderson, Pirih, Whysall, Gale, Tyson, and Goodbrand (Hon. Secretary).

CORRESPONDENCE.—The Secretary read a letter which he had received from Mr. A. Lomax, of Heilbron, O.F.S., tendering his resignation from the Society, as he has been elected a member of the O.F.S. Pharmaceutical Society. The Hon. Secretary was instructed to write to Mr. Lomax accepting his resignation and expressing regret.

ENGAGEMENT OF ASSISTANTS.—The President shortly explained the meaning of this item on the agenda. He said that recently many employers of assistants were under the necessity of dismissing them after a very short period owing to their unreliability, and suggested that some scheme should be formulated in order to protect the employers in some way. On a suggestion by Mr. Jones and Mr. Dunkerton, it was resolved to send a circular-letter to every chemist in business in the Province requesting co-operation in the formation of a register to be kept by the Hon. Secretary for the purpose of reference should any employer require an assistant. The President and Hon. Secretary were entrusted with the drawing-up of the circular.

The question of tendering for the supply of medicines to friendly societies was brought up by Mr. Anderson, but as the chief society concerned is a Durban one, the matter was left over to be dealt with by a meeting of Durban chemists, which was held after the meeting of the Society.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN NEWS.

CHILIAN CHEMICAL ENTERPRISE.—A company has been organised in Chile to establish works for the manufacture of chemicals from the extensive natural mineral resources found in the North, especially those of nitrate, sulphur, and borax. It is understood that the enterprise is backed principally by French interests, both in Chile and in France.

SWISS PHARMACISTS AND INSURANCE.—Swiss pharmacists are dissatisfied with the new accident and sickness insurance provisions, which, they aver, do not protect them sufficiently against the encroachments of druggists and medical men, the latter having in many cantons the right to dispense medicines. The pharmacists have commenced an agitation in favour of the matter being the subject of a referendum.

AN ESSENTIAL-OIL EXHIBITION.—The British Consul at Trieste has announced that it is intended to hold shortly an International Exhibition of essential oils and apparatus connected therewith at the Commercial Museum, Trieste. The expenses of exhibitors will be limited to the cost of transport, all other expenses being defrayed by the promoters. All information will be forwarded on application to Dr. Giulio Morpurgo, Secretary of the Handels Museum, Trieste.

THE DRUG-TRADE IN FLORENCE.—The action of the Communal authorities of Florence in extending the boundaries of the town has occasioned considerable adverse comment. Many manufacturers who have established factories outside the town in order to avoid paying the duties levied upon alcohol, perfumery, etc., now find themselves within the enclosed area. This applies to several firms interested in the drug-trade, and should have considerable influence upon the cost of production of articles produced for sale outside the city. The city authorities estimate the increased gain to the city at 48,000*l.* per annum.

SPECIALITIES IN AUSTRIA.—The sale of specialities in Austria is nominally subject to Government authorisation, but this regulation is seldom actually complied with. The price-list of one large firm includes 2,978 specialities, of which only 353 are stated to have been "allowed" by the Ministry. The imports of proprietary remedies and galenicals into Austria from Germany are 2,441,400 kronen, while the Austrian exports to Germany are 341,280 kronen. France and Switzerland, with galenicals to the value of 387,600 kronen and 337,800 kronen respectively, are the next largest importers. The imports of British galenicals were valued at 226,400 kronen last year.

PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS IN THE ARGENTINE.—On several occasions we have referred to the new regulations in regard to the importation of medicines into the Argentine Republic. Emphasis may now be laid on the fact that the Customs officials will not pass pharmaceutical specialities which have not been previously examined by the National Department of Hygiene, who must be informed by the proprietors as to the ingredients of each product desiring entry. To avoid inconvenience exporters are advised to submit analyses of their products for the approval of the Department of Hygiene. The decree came into force on July 1.

BELGIAN DUTY ON SOAPS.—The Board of Trade are in receipt of a Belgian Royal Decree, dated August 14, providing that on and after June 1, 1912, the existing duty of 12 per cent. *ad valorem* on perfumed or toilet soaps shall be superseded by the following specific duties: Common soaps, 7*fr.* per 100 kilos.; soap creams, hard soaps for shaving, liquid soaps and soaps in powder (in boxes, tubes, cases, flasks, small pots, etc.), not exceeding 250 grams, 60*fr.* per 100 kilos.; ditto, exceeding 250 grams, 30*fr.* per 100 kilos.; medicinal soaps, 40*fr.* per 100 kilos.; soap in balls, bars, or cakes, imported in boxes of three pieces, wrapped soaps, soap in leaves, 40*fr.* per 100 kilos.; soaps not specially mentioned, 18*fr.* These products are dutiable without deduction of tare for the receptacles or packing, such as boxes, cartons, etc., but the weight of the rough wooden cases is not to be included in the dutiable weight.

LEGAL REPORTS.

TRADE LAW.

Charges under Dental Partnership.—In the City of London Court on September 14, before Mr. Assistant-Registrar Tattershall, a claim was made by Mr. Arthur Henry Clogg, dentist, 60 Moorgate Street, against Mr. H. S. Cooper, 10 Charing Cross Road, for 10s., balance of account for professional services rendered. The plaintiff's solicitor said that the plaintiff was formerly in partnership with Mr. Preston, dental surgeon, at 60 Moorgate Street. The partnership was dissolved, and as a result the plaintiff took over the debts of the partnership. Notice of assignment had been given to the firm's various debtors, among them the defendant. The defendant had said he had no interest in any financial arrangements between Mr. Preston and Mr. Clogg, that all his dealings had been with Mr. Preston, with whom he had settled his transactions. The defendant said never before that day had he seen the plaintiff, and had never spoken or consulted with him. In accordance with the usual custom Mr. Preston sent him in March last an account for five guineas for services rendered between February 3 and March 20. This account he had settled and obtained a receipt. The Assistant-Registrar said the receipt was an answer to the claim up to a certain date. Unless the plaintiff could prove services rendered after that date he was out of court. The plaintiff said at that moment he was unable to do so, and judgment was accordingly entered for the defendant, who was allowed 10s. expenses.

Merchandise Marks Act, 1887.

BEECHAM'S PILLS.

At the Hull Police Court on September 14, Jacob Haworth, 114 St. Mary's Road, Sheffield, was summoned for falsely applying to certain pills a trade-mark so closely resembling the trade-mark which is the registered property of T. Beecham, St. Helens, as to be calculated to deceive, and further with selling the pills under such trade-mark. It was stated that on the label attached to the boxes sold by the defendant were the words, "Beecham's Pills. One pill at bedtime. Trial box 1d." A summons against Miss Bourner was withdrawn.

Mr. Henry Wray, who prosecuted on behalf of Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, stated that Haworth had started agencies in Grimsby and Sheffield, and had used Miss Bourner at Hull as his agent. A search-warrant had been taken out, and in the house, 28 Pease Street, Hull, occupied by the defendant, a quantity of pills, boxes, and labels were found, and, through the information furnished by the female defendant, Haworth had been traced.

Miss Lillian Jane Bourner, 55 Stanley Street, Hull, said she saw the defendant following on an advertisement and agreed to become a canvasser at 50 per cent. remuneration. She believed the pills were Beecham's. She started with other canvassers and, owing to the large sales effected, she was made the Hull agent at 12s. a week. Later she handed over the agency to a Mrs. Lawson, and expected to be made agent for Leeds. She received 105 dozen boxes in one week from the defendant.

The defendant said that he was not aware that he had infringed the law. He was an optician and had been recommended to deal in these pills. He called them the new Beecham's pills.

The Magistrates found the facts proved and imposed a fine of 5*l.* and costs on each of the charges, and in default thirty days in each case. The solicitor's fee of 2*l.* 2*s.* was allowed, and an order was made for the forfeiture of the pills and other matters connected with them.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

MALT VINEGAR.

At York on September 16, William Jefferson, shopkeeper and farmer, Elvington, was summoned for selling as malt vinegar a vinegar "which contained at least 50 per cent. of vinegar other than malt vinegar, and which was not of the nature, substance, and quality demanded by the purchaser." Mr. A. E. Walter prosecuted on behalf of the County Council, and Mr. Arthur Neal, Sheffield, and Mr. Norman Crombie, York, defended. The case was opened about two months ago, when the defence was that the analyst's certificate, in not stating the full constituent

parts of the sample, was bad in form. It was finally decided to send the reserve sample to the Government. Laboratory, and the clerk now submitted the Chief Government Chemist's certificate of analysis, which showed that there was between 40 and 50 per cent. of vinegar other than malt vinegar in the sample.

Mr. J. A. Foster, F.I.C., Hull, county analyst for the East Riding, gave evidence in support of his certificate quoted above.

For the defence, Mr. Neal said that the manufacturers, Hills & Underwood, Norwich, were taking the burden of the defence from Mr. Jefferson's shoulders. He submitted that Mr. Foster's certificate was faulty in that it did not state the nature of the 50 per cent. materials other than malt vinegar. He referred to the difficulty in standardising malt vinegar, and said that although the Vinegar Brewers' Association were able to agree as to what is vinegar, they had never been able to agree as to "malt vinegar." He contended that they had a right to sell a vinegar containing 50 per cent. of malt vinegar as "malt vinegar" in the absence of any standard.

Evidence was called to show that there is no standard for malt vinegar.—Mr. Douglas Burnett, director of Sir Robert Burnett & Co., London, was of opinion that under the present law a sample consisting of 50 per cent. of brewed malt vinegar plus 50 per cent. of vinegar brewed from saccharine matter is "malt vinegar." In his own personal opinion the right definition of "malt vinegar" is malt vinegar and nothing but malt vinegar, but he was in a minority of one against twenty on the point among the vinegar brewers.—Mr. W. Lincoln Sutton, F.I.C., analyst for Suffolk, Norfolk, and other places, said that he had analysed the sample, and should have no hesitation in passing it as good malt vinegar for the purpose of the Act. He knew the manufacturer of this particular vinegar, and it could in no sense be called an artificial vinegar.

The Magistrates having conferred, the Chairman intimated that they found the case proved, and the defendant would be fined 1*s.*, and 3*l.* 14*s.* costs.

On the application of Mr. Arthur Neal, the Magistrates agreed to state a case for appeal on points of law.

Revenue Acts.

"CORN AND HARD-SKIN COMFORTER."

At Hanley on September 18, before the Stipendary Magistrate, Arthur Willis Hughes, 16 Festing Street, Hanley, was summoned under the Inland Revenue Act, 1875, and the Medicine-stamp Act, 1812, for uttering, vending, and exposing for sale in Hanley Market, on June 3, a medicine—viz., "Corn and Hard-skin Comforter"—unstamped. Mr. H. G. Hornsby, of the Solicitor's Department, Somerset House, prosecuted, and Mr. E. W. Hollinshead, Tunstall, defended.

Mr. Hornsby explained that on June 3 Mr. Last, Excise-officer, Hanley, purchased a box of ointment from a boy in charge of a stall in the Covered Market at Hanley, which bore the name of the defendant, and the defendant's name was also on the box. Defendant was liable to pay licence-duty of 5*s.* per annum, and the stamp-duty on each box was 1*½d.*

Mr. Hollinshead said he did not think his client could escape the wording of the sections, as the language was so wide. The word "Comforter" brought him within the scope of the statute. He did not know whether a corn could be described as a "distemper, malady, or ailment."

The Stipendary said he found corn-salve included in the schedule.*

Mr. Hollinshead said that the defendant was not a druggist but simply the caretaker of one of the Hanley chapels. He prepared this mixture originally for use at home, but when it was suggested that he might sell it he began to do so. The quantity sold was very small, and the defendant had not the slightest idea he was subject to any penalties. When the Commissioners wrote to him telling him that he was liable, he wrote back telling them that he had tried to see the Act referred to at the Public Reference Library, but it was not there. He asked the Commissioners to send him an abstract of the Act, and stated that what he had done was done innocently.

* His Worship probably referred to Bott's Corn-salve.—EDITOR C. & D.

The Stipendiary said he did not suppose there was any intention to infringe the law. The defendant would be fined 10s., and costs, in each case.

County Court Case.

ALLEGED INJURY FROM BELLADONNA PLASTER.

At the Hanley County Court on September 20, Wm. Hackney, brickyard fireman, Hanley, and his wife, sued Mr. E. W. Brown, chemist, Bryan Street, Hanley, to recover 30l. damages for injuries alleged to have been sustained by Mrs. Hackney through negligence on the part of the defendant in supplying belladonna plasters containing a strong irritant substance. Mr. A. B. Whitfield, instructed by Mr. G. H. Hunt, appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. F. Cuthbert Smith, Liverpool, instructed by Mr. J. E. Moxon, was for the defence. It was understood that Mr. Smith acted for Mr. Brown, Messrs. Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., Liverpool, and Messrs. De St. Dalmas, Leicester.

Mr. Whitfield, in opening the case, explained that Mr. Hackney sent to Mr. Brown's shop on March 29 for a belladonna breast plaster, which was supplied, and Mrs. Hackney applied it the same day, with the result that soon after she felt pain in the breast, became giddy, and her eyes went wrong. On April 2 Dr. Sworn was sent for. He found her to be suffering from belladonna poisoning. Subsequently Dr. Brand was consulted. Neither of the doctors had seen the plaster, but both were of opinion that it was the cause of the trouble. On June 18 Dr. Brand applied a belladonna plaster as a test, and Mrs. Hackney had worn it since then without ill effects. Evidence in support of this statement was called. Mrs. Hackney was one of the witnesses.

Dr. Sworn, in cross-examination, stated that belladonna poisoning from the application of plaster is, in his experience, very common, and is due to the British Pharmacopœia plaster being too strong. In his own practice he recommends the weaker green plaster. Dr. Brand, in his evidence, said he had not seen a case of belladonna poisoning before, and was emphatic that this case was due to there being something wrong with the plaster. Mr. Smith quoted the "Extra Pharmacopœia" and Dr. W. Murray's article in "The Lancet," November 4, 1893, as to the strength of the plasters and idiosyncrasy of some people, but witness maintained that Mrs. Hackney had no idiosyncrasy. In his opinion there was something in this particular plaster which ought not to have been there.

This being the plaintiffs' case, Mr. Smith submitted that there was no case for him to answer. The Judge, however, thought that, apart from this question, it would be best for the defendant to give his history of the case.

Mr. Smith said that he was instructed by Messrs. Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., Liverpool, who supplied the plaster to the defendant. Messrs. Evans, however, were not the manufacturers; they got the plaster from Messrs. De St. Dalmas, who had been making these plasters for eighty-eight years, and during the whole of that period they had never had a claim against them nor had any suggestion ever been made that their plasters contained anything improper.

His Honour said he did not think it could be said that there was any charge against the plaster, because the plaintiffs had abandoned their first set of particulars.

Mr. Smith said he thought they had been cleared on that point, and after other remarks called his witnesses.

Mr. Brown explained that he purchased a roll of belladonna plaster from Messrs. Evans Sons Lescher & Webb in February, and it was from this that plaintiffs had been supplied. He had sold similar plaster for years and there had been no complaints.

Mr. J. Herbert Evans proved the purchase of the plaster by his company from Messrs. De St. Dalmas; and Mr. A. F. Chorlton, of that firm, deposed that it was made in accordance with the British Pharmacopœia.

Dr. Reginald Alcock (Hanley) stated that, in his opinion, a person might exhibit idiosyncrasies at one time and not at another. He mentioned a case which had come under his own observation. There was nothing unreasonable in supposing that the plaintiff had shown ill-effects on this occasion although she had not shown them before. By the

Judge: When he ordered patients a belladonna plaster he warned them that in the course of the day they might feel some dryness of throat and other effects, and sometimes a break-out of rash.

His Honour: "What is the remedy?"—Witness: "To take off the plaster and apply some cooling lotion." Replying to Mr. Smith, witness said they were always taught that the effects of belladonna poisoning disappeared from the system in from ten to twenty-four hours.

Mr. A. W. Gerrard, Ph. C., F.C.S. (Oldbury), said there was nothing uncommon in a person suffering from belladonna poisoning on one day quite naturally and on another occasion not doing so. The reason for this is probably some physical condition which is perhaps outside the control of the individual. Sometimes during his own experiments he had been affected, while at others it had had no effect on him. Replying to his Honour, witness said there are many cases of belladonna poisoning which are not published.

His Honour, having reviewed the evidence, said the onus was on the plaintiffs to prove their case, and they had failed to do so. He therefore gave a verdict for the defendant.

Mr. Smith intimated that his clients were not asking for costs. They were very sorry for the sufferings of Mrs. Hackney.

LIMITED COMPANIES.

New Companies Registered.

The letters P.C. mean Private Company within the meaning of the Companies Act, 1907, and R.O., Registered Office.

MUTAPHONE, LTD.—Capital 5,000l., in 5s. shares. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in mutaphones and all kinds of medical, scientific, musical, or other instruments, etc., and to adopt agreements with F. W. Schroeder, W. Pankhurst, and W. J. Penny. The first directors are F. W. Schroeder, A. Lewis-Browne, and W. W. Macalister.

JOHN TAYLOR & HICKMAN, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 1,000l., in 1l. shares. Objects: To carry on the business of chemists, druggists, drysalers, oil and colour men, manufacturers of and dealers in pharmaceutical, medicinal, chemical, industrial, and other preparations, etc., and to adopt an agreement with W. T. Hickman. The first directors are W. T. Hickman and J. C. Gambles. R.O., Castle Works, 69 Castle-gate, Newark-on-Trent, Notts.

Company News.

SOUTHERN CHEMICALS, LTD.—To be voluntarily wound-up. Liquidator: Mr. Robert Clover, C.A., 70 Commercial Road, Portsmouth.

ACMÉ BOTTLE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.—Mr. C. W. Dawson, 14 Devonshire Square, E.C., ceased to act as receiver or manager on August 30, 1911.

CLABERS (1911), LTD.—Mr. S. Claber has been appointed managing director of this company, registration particulars of which were given in the C. & D. last week.

SILICAWARE, LTD.—Meeting of creditors at 12.15 P.M. on September 25 at the offices of Messrs. Gundry, Straus & Soper, 7 Great Winchester Street, London, E.C.

ROBORAT CO., LTD.—Mr. H. Drake Law, D.Sc., has been appointed a joint director of this company, and will have charge of the scientific side of the company's affairs.

MIDGLEY'S ELECTRO-THERAPEUTICAL CO., LTD.—Meeting called by the liquidator, Mr. Frederick Murgatroyd, Duchy Chambers, 4 Clarence Street, Manchester, on October 17, at 3 P.M., to show how the winding-up has been conducted.

Venezuelan Tonka Beans.

United States Consul Herbert R. Wright, of Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, in a report just issued states "that this year's tonka-bean crop, shipments of which began the first week in August, amounts to about 1,800 lb. The average yearly export is about 2,000 lb. The crop is gathered in May. The beans are admitted into the United States free of duty, and one of the uses is for scenting snuff. The total American imports of tonka-beans in the fiscal year 1910 are recorded by the Customs as 264,000 lb., having a value of 67c. per lb., while the 442,576 lb. imported in 1909 were appraised at a unit of 49c."

BIRTH.

ROULSTON.—At "Avondale," St. James Road, Croydon, on September 11, the wife of J. S. Roulston, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CAMPELL—FARQUHAR.—At the Windsor Hotel, Glasgow, by the Rev. Arch. Russell, M.A., on September 14, James Campbell to Eleanor Louisa, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Robert Farquhar, chemist and druggist, West Street, Glasgow.

GRIFFITH—EASTBURY.—At Tyndale Church, Bristol, on September 13, Leonard John Griffith, chemist and druggist, Wokingham, Berks, to Ethel Annie, only daughter of the late Mr. George Eastbury and Mrs. Eastbury, of 33 Whitley Road, Clifton, Bristol.

HALLAM—DAWSON.—At the Parish Church, Hoddesdon, Herts, on September 14, Isaac Hallam, chemist and druggist, Bexley Heath, to May, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. Watson Dawson, High Street, Hoddesdon.

HANNA—JACKSON-JONES.—At the Methodist Church, Brighton Road, Rathgar, Dublin, on September 15, by the Rev. William Bracken, assisted by the Rev. W. S. Carey, B.A., Victor E. Hanna, Ph.C., 70 Lower Mount Street, Dublin, fourth son of the late Robert Hanna, Limerick, to Elizabeth Jackson-Jones, only daughter of Mr. George Jackson-Jones, 40 Kenilworth Square, Rathgar.

JOHNSTON—BLACK.—At The Hermitage, Tayport, Fife, by the Rev. C. Halliday, B.A., on September 16, George Forbes Johnston, chemist and druggist, Broughty Ferry, to Margaret Cuthbert Simpson, younger daughter of Mr. G. B. Black.

MOONEY—HUGHES.—At St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dundalk, on September 13, by the Very Rev. P. Lyons, Adm., assisted by the Very Rev. Jas. Corcoran, President of St. Mary's College, Dundalk, and the Rev. Peter Macardle, S.M., University College, Dublin, William J. Mooney, Ph.C., son of the late Mr. Robert Mooney, Quay Street, Dundalk, to Angela Mary, daughter of Mrs. Hughes, matron of the Dundalk Union.

DEATHS.

AMANN.—On September 15, at Marburg, Germany, after a serious illness, Mr. Adolf Amann, partner in the firm of Messrs. Raspe & Co., Japan merchants, 4 Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C. The late Mr. Amann looked after the commercial interests of the firm in London, and was a member of the London Commercial Sale Rooms.

BECK.—On September 15, Mr. Wm. Beck, managing director of Messrs. James A. Beck & Son, chemical manufacturers, Dalton Street, Belfast, aged fifty.

FREEMAN.—At Newmarket, on September 10, Mr. John Henry Freeman, chemist and druggist, of Rogers & Co., High Street, Newmarket, aged fifty-five. Mr. Freeman was the second son of the late Mr. J. H. J. Freeman, of Longlands Hall, Stonham Aspell, and passed the Minor examination in December 1882. He went to Newmarket twenty-three years ago, and ultimately married the widow of Mr. Arthur Rogers, chemist and druggist, whose business he acquired.

LEEBODY.—At 6 College Avenue, Londonderry, on September 19, Mary Isabella, wife of Professor Leebody, D.Sc., analyst for Derry City and County.

LEIGHTON.—At Enfield, Poole, on September 7, Mr. William Nicholls Leighton, chemist and druggist, late of Hanwell, aged forty-five.

PAVY.—At 35 Grosvenor Street, London, S.W., on September 19, Frederick William Pavy, M.D., F.R.S., aged eighty-two. Dr. Pavy was a native of Wiltshire, and was educated at the Merchant Taylors' School and at Guy's Hospital. He graduated M.D. Lond. in 1853, became F.R.C.P. in 1860, and was lecturer in the principles and

practice of medicine and other subjects at Guy's Hospital. Dr. Pavy is best known for his research work on diabetes, many years being occupied in chemical investigation of the changes which the carbohydrates undergo during the process of natural digestion and of the perversions of this process which lead to morbid sugar formation. "Pavy's solution," a modification of Fehling's solution, for the detection of sugar in urine, was one outcome of this work, but the result was that he became the chief European authority upon all questions connected with diabetes. He published works on diabetes (1869), dietetics, digestion, and urine, besides which he contributed many papers to scientific societies and publications. He was connected with all the chief medical corporations, and was hon. physician to the late King.

WILLS PROVEN.

MR. GERHARD HOYERMANN, 50 Königstrasse, Hanover, Germany, and of Leeds, Yorks, and Gleggarnock, N.B., phosphate and chemical manufacturer, who died on June 11, left estate in the United Kingdom valued for probate at 3,000*l.*

MR. RICHARD HAYTON DAVIS, 18 Tewit Well Avenue, Harrogate, and formerly of 23 Regent Parade, Harrogate, pharmaceutical chemist, who died on June 3, left estate valued at 786*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.* gross, with net personalty 430*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* Probate has been granted to his widow, Mrs. Charlotte Davis.

MR. CHARLES EDWARD BARRETT, 44 Guildford Street, Russell Square, London, W.C., formerly dispenser at the infirmary, St. George's-in-the-East, who died on July 20, aged sixty-nine, left estate valued at 2,412*l.* 16*s.* 1*d.* gross, with net personalty 2,350*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.* Letters of administration have been granted to his nephew, Mr. Frank Barrett, Kingswood, near Bristol.

MAJOR RICHARD STRINGER STARKIE, 126 Strand, London, W.C., pharmaceutical chemist, who died on August 4, left estate valued at 13,978*l.* 6*s.* 9*d.* gross, with net personalty 12,244*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.* Probate has been granted to his widow, Mrs. Jane Starkie, and Mr. Wm. Thos. Hamlin, solicitor. The testator left his estate to his wife, directing that his businesses shall be sold.

MR. HENRY BATE, 125 South Lambeth Road, London, S.W., chemist and druggist, who died on August 17, left estate valued at 2,619*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.* gross, with net personalty 2,593*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.* Probate has been granted to Mr. H. W. Lawrence, Lansdowne Gardens, South Lambeth, retired builder, and Mr. John Robinson, 125 South Lambeth Road, S.W., chemist and druggist.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

Notes for this section sent to the Editor should be authenticated, and must not be in the nature of advertisements.

BOOTS LTD. are opening a new branch in the Winton district of Bournemouth.

MR. BEN WILLIAMS announces that he is opening a new pharmacy in Charrminster Road, Bournemouth.

THE business of the late J. S. Crabb, chemist and druggist, Sunningdale, has been purchased by Mr. Gilling.

MR. S. C. MCKEE, chemist and druggist, Acton, W., asks us to notify that he removed from 144 Churchfield Road to No. 114 twelve months ago, and correspondence should be addressed accordingly.

Exemption from Medicine Stamp-duty.

WE propose to reserve in *The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary* for 1912 a limited amount of space for subscribers' formulas for known, admitted, and approved remedies. Our *Diary* was the first publication of the kind approved by the authorities for this purpose. Each formula (with dose in the case of internal medicine) should be written on a piece of paper by itself. Early despatch to the Editor of the *C. & D.* is desirable.

THE SOUTH-WESTERN POLYTECHNIC, Manresa Road, Chelsea, London, S.W.—The new prospectus has been issued this week in which particulars are given of the evening course in pharmacy subjects suited for Minor and Major students. There are also courses of lectures on photography, photomicrography, colours, oils and varnishes, milk, analysis of food and drugs, and other subjects useful as post-graduate courses.

Rexall.

[A small party of gentlemen representative of pharmacy in Great Britain and Ireland sailed from Liverpool by the s.s. "Adriatic" on Thursday for New York to attend the Annual Convention of Rexall (the United Drug Co.). We understand that the following are in the party: Mr. R. A. Robinson (ex-President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain), Sir Thomas Robinson (Hayes, Conyngham & Robinson, Ltd., Dublin), Mr. J. W. Sutherland (Frazier & Green, Ltd., Glasgow), and Mr. Thompson (Thompson & Capper, Liverpool and Manchester). The visit has been arranged by a representative of the companies who has been in this country. The invitation was given entirely without conditions. Other well-known pharmacists and company representatives were invited, but owing to business engagements or other reasons could not accept.

We are informed that the company contemplates starting business in the United Kingdom. Notes in regard to its operations have appeared in the "C. & D." American Letter from time to time. We reported on March 25 last that the United Drug Co. had been reorganised with a capital of \$5,000,000, taking over Mr. Louis K. Liggett's businesses and forty or more retail shops which had been conducted under the name of the Louis K. Liggett Co. The following statement in regard to the concern was written by an English pharmaceutical visitor before that date, and records his own observations in Canada.]

THE name "Rexall" is the property of the United Drug Co., Boston, Mass., U.S.A., and of the United Drug Co., Ltd., Toronto, Canada. In a few years these companies have sprung to the front, capturing the cream of trade in the United States and Canada. The Boston company has existed since 1903, but lost money year by year until 1907, when it entered on a period of unusual prosperity. In the year ending June 1910 it earned and paid \$350,000 in dividends—viz., 8 per cent. to its preference shareholders and 11 per cent. to ordinary shareholders. At the Annual Convention the President intimated that the profits for 1910-11 will be \$550,000 to \$600,000.

The Canadian company started in 1909 under the management of Mr. Davis, who was trained at Boston, and is a firm believer in the Rexall goods and methods. In March this company had taken possession of a large warehouse in Toronto and filled it with the products of their own Canadian laboratory. In an interview at that time Mr. Davis stated, "Mark you, we've come here and we are going to capture the trade of Canada." He knew the strength and weakness of all competitors and spoke with confidence. That was in March. The writer again visited Canada in August and found the Rexall goods in every city and town of importance throughout the Dominion. The best chemists' shops had become Rexall stores, and the enthusiasm over the new goods was complete. One agent declared "Enthusiasm isn't the word; I'm hilarious."

In Ottawa the Rexall agent started with a good stock and soon ordered a car-load—i.e., 10 to 15 tons. The Rexall cases were exhibited on the pavement in front of the shop, subjecting the owner to a prosecution and fine, which only gave him wider advertisement. Winnipeg began well and followed with three car-loads. Had the goods been fertilisers or bicarbonate of soda this quantity for one agent in a city of 100,000 would seem a large turnover, but Rexall goods consist of high-class proprietaries, specialties, perfumery, etc. Similar enthusiasm was apparent in most Canadian cities (Halifax excepted); in far-away Edmonton the windows and counters of the largest shop were empty waiting Rexall goods, while the proprietor, a successful chemist, was chafing at the delay in their arrival. Hence, although no figures are yet available for Canada, it is safe to predict that the turnover and profits in proportion to population will far exceed that of the parent company.

What, then, are "Rexall" goods, and what is the system which in so short a time has captured the leading chemists throughout America?

First.—They consist of about twelve leading advertised specialties—viz., "93" hair-tonic, dyspepsia-tablets, "93" shampoo-paste, catarrh-tablets, Mucu-Tone Americanized pills, and others. Respecting these the agent is informed:

"Every time you buy from us a dollar's-worth of these leaders we give you back half-a-dollar in advertising in your town, over your name exclusively. That's why it pays you to push the sale of advertised products."

Second.—Following the leaders are a large number of "trailers," consisting of cures for all ailments, specialties in daily demand, perfumery, etc. All have labels, wrappers, cartons, etc., in dark blue varied with darker and lighter blue and gold lines, a show of them being at once striking and attractive.

The agency is offered to and generally accepted by the chemist having the best business in his town, the first condition being that he must take and pay for shares in the company in proportion to the population of his district. The agency carries with it the following advantages:

First.—Dividend on the shares (last year, 11 per cent.).

Second.—Large and protected profit on the goods sold.

Third.—The absolute monopoly of these goods.

Fourth.—The entire benefit of liberal advertising.

Fifth.—The following warranty advertised and pasted on each package, viz.: "The Rexall Drug Co. and the Rexall Store selling this preparation guarantee it to give satisfaction: if it does not, go back to the store where you bought it and get your money; it belongs to you, and we want you to have it." The agent is authorised to fulfil this warranty to the letter.

Sixth.—Goods becoming unsaleable from whatever cause are credited or exchanged.

Seventh.—The agent is furnished with the approximate formula of each article, and is not debarred from selling his own or any other goods.

The "guarantee" appeals strongly to the public, and enables the management to trace any unsatisfactory goods, and so to improve the formula or withdraw such from sale. The figures show that the guarantee is given with perfect safety. The shareholders of the Boston Co., numbering 3,500, are all chemists and agents. Fifteen directors are chosen annually by vote from their number. The President, Mr. Liggett, is a man of brilliant business capacity, his staff embraces expert business men, and the employees number over 1,600. The president predicts, and the Mayor of Boston has supported the prediction, that in a short time the employees will number 16,000. Agents must keep up their sales or they may be deprived of the agency, but they have the option of appealing to a "Grievance Committee," consisting of seven members, whose decision is final. During eight years only five members have given up or been deprived of their agencies.

The Annual Convention of members is a great occasion: it was held last year at Boston in September, when 1,400 druggists from all parts of the United States attended. The proceedings were opened with prayer. Then followed three days of business meetings, at which speakers told of new methods for drawing trade, discussed the future of the business, attended special theatrical performances, dinners, outings, dances, vaudeville, etc. The official record tells also of the "Rexall Glee Club," which distinguished itself, while two gentlemen "mounted the platform armed with a bâton to beat time in the interests of harmony." Each man adopted the tempo best suited to his own temperament, and while there were tragic moments that would have frazzled the nerves of a Tetrizzini, it is safe to say that no songs were more popular than the following:

Tune of "Yip-I-Addy-I-Aye.

Boost for Rexall to-day—to-day,

Boost for Rexall to-day!

Boost North and South and from Sea to Sea

For the United Drug Company.

Boost for Rexall to-day—to-day,

Just stand up and holler Hurray! Hurray!

Boost here and at home,

Wherever you roam,

Boost for Rexall to-day.

There were other verses, but this one must suffice, particularly as it is told that listeners' nerves became "frazzled." Here is successful true co-operation in the drug-trade. Every member benefits in his professional, trade, and social position, but it is not wholly in the plan that the success lies, but in the enthusiasm which exists.

NEW SOUTH WALES BISMUTH.—The production of metal and ore in New South Wales in 1910 amounted to 6 tons, valued at 2,004*l.*, against 9 tons, valued at 1,624*l.*, during 1909.

TRADE NOTES.

"WHO AM I?" is the headline to an original advertisement in this issue by the National Cash Register Co., Ltd., Tottenham Court Road, London. Read it with the notes of the President's kinemacolor lecture on p. 484.

P.A.T.A. LIST.—The following goods have been added this month: Benson's Plasters; Bristow's Vi-To-Ba Soap; Erasmic Duchess Soaps; John Bull Fluid Maltcon; Lu-Ku, for Catarrh; and Thompson & Capper's American Dentifrice.

ERASMIC DUCHESS SOAP is now on the P.A.T.A. list. It is put up in boxes of six tablets to retail at 2d. each, or 1s. 10d. per box net, costing the retailer 18s. per gross, or 17s. in gross lots with 5 per cent. discount, so that it shows a good profit. It is a nice soap, and is produced in a variety of odours by the Erasmic Co., Ltd., Warrington.

P.A.T. SYPHON TOPS.—Messrs. L. Lumley & Co., Ltd., 1 America Square, Minorities, London, E.C., are advertising in this issue syphon tops made of pure aluminium. This metal is the purest of all commercially workable metals, and it is moreover claimed to be six times as strong and durable as tin. Other advantages are enumerated which are worth consideration by large users of syphons.

BELLIS'S TURTLE CUP is a novelty which should appeal to many chemists. The nutritious and soothing properties of turtle soup are appreciated by those who have the good fortune to indulge in it; and now it is brought within the reach of a wider circle by this cup, a 2-oz. bottle of which retails at 1s. and makes eight teacupfuls of "cup." Full particulars in regard to it can be obtained from Turtle Cup, Ltd., 15 Bury Street, London, E.C.

CLARKE'S BLOOD-MIXTURE.—The proprietors of this old-established proprietary medicine have adopted a new method of arranging minimum retail prices of Clarke's Blood-mixture. As a result of negotiations with some twenty-five large retailers an arrangement has been made by which the minimum retail prices have been agreed upon as 2s. 1d. and 8s. 6d. These prices are to take effect from October 2. The details are given in the announcement made in our advertising pages by the Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Co., Park Street, Lincoln.

ELECTRIC POCKET LAMPS.—Messrs. Millard Bros., Ltd., 123 Houndsditch, London, E.C., have issued a price-list of electric pocket lamps and other specialities for the autumn and winter months. It is well worth the attention of chemists as it contains many articles well adapted for sale in pharmacies. Among these may be mentioned electric lamps and torches, vacuum flasks, batteries, medical coils, electric bells, electric scarfpins, gas-lighters, automatic pocket lighters, talking-machines, dressing-cases, fountain-pens, razors, shaving-brushes and mirrors, manicure sets, and surgical scissors. The goods bear a good profit.

FLESH-FOOD TABLETS.—Messrs. Arthur H. Cox & Co., Ltd., Brighton, have sent us a sample of the new flesh-food tablets which they are this week placing on the market. The tablets contain hæmoglobin, pepsin, and pancreatin, and are intended to increase the vitality and promote the deposit of flesh in emaciated and thin persons. The tablets are supplied in boxes, neatly labelled in green, to sell at 1s., each package containing three glass tubes of pink-coated tablets, this quantity being sufficient for a week's treatment. Showcards are supplied, and the retailer's name is printed on the labels when three dozen boxes are bought.

MALT EXTRACT.—Messrs. Davies, Sons & Co., Derby, have a clever new container for their malt extract and malt and cod-liver oil, in which the usual bung and cork cover are not used, but instead a flat stopper, or top, of amber-coloured glass (similar to the bottle), and a gilt metal ring-top screws over the neck and keeps the stopper in place. This ring-top is not required when the extract is in use, as the glass stopper covers the contents perfectly, and is easily removed and restored. The jars are neatly labelled, and the labels can be had with the retailer's own name and address. The firm are giving good value in malt extract

and malt and oil, as may be judged by the quotations which are given in their advertisement.

NEW WANDER PRICE-LIST.—Messrs. A. Wander, Ltd., 1 and 3 Leonard Street, London, E.C., have published a descriptive list of their products with illustrations and prices. The list begins with analyses and observations on "Ovaltine" products, malt extract, and formalin pastilles; then come Part I., which is devoted to "Wander" proprieties, and Part II., packed counter specialities. The latter comprises rather more than half of the list; it includes dragées, ointments, pills, suppositories, tablets, and other preparations, the formulæ being given in most cases. Trade and fixed minimum retail prices are given in all cases. A page is devoted to reproductions in colours of typical packages. Copies can be obtained on application to the above address.

OPAL BLUE AND GOLD are the characteristics of the containers which Messrs. Oppenheimer, Son & Co., Ltd., Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C., have adopted for the new series of toilet preparations which they are introducing. "Alpine Snow" and "Optis Dentifrice" are the first of the series. The former is a vanishing skin cream, with emollient non-greasy basis, containing essence of witch hazel. It is of a delicate skin colour, and is agreeably perfumed. It is put up in squat bottles with gilt screw top, and retails at a P.A.T.A. minimum of 1s. 2d., also in tubes to retail at 10d. The "Optis Dentifrice" is an antiseptic powder with a quite original label and gilt screw top, the knob of which comes off for taking out the powder. It will be placed on the market soon.

MITCHELL'S CORKS.—Messrs. N. W. Mitchell & Sons, Ltd., Bouchon Works, Farrance Street, Limehouse, London, E., have issued a revised price-list in which several alterations have been made in prices. The English-cut "C" quality corks have been reduced in price, as also have the 6 and 8 oz. corks, "B" quality; but a small advance has been necessary in the case of English-cut "AZ" quality, due to the increasing scarcity and price of this quality corkwood. It appears that only this variety of corkwood is suitable for the discs used in Crown stoppers, and as the employment of these stoppers is extending enormously a scarcity of the corkwood has resulted. Among new lines in the list are corks for Thermos flasks and special homeopathic phial corks. The prices of paper bottle-caps have been reduced.

COURVOISIER'S OMAR KHAYYAM.—When a young North Londoner picked out of a bookseller's penny box the stray copy of Edward FitzGerald's "Omar Khayyam" which gave rise to the present-day cult, he started a train of potentialities which he little dreamt of, and which brings us this week from Messrs. H. Brompton & Co., Ltd., Acton Vale, London, W., a specimen of one of the sweetest of perfumes—Courvoisier's Omar Khayyam. It recalls the rose-garden in which Omar sang, with its hyacinth and "delightful herb whose tender green fledges the River's lip." The perfume is put up in five sizes, the protected retail prices being from 2s. 9d. to 42s. per bottle. The firm inform us that showcards, price-slips, and perfumed cards will be sent with all orders, and a special bonus of thirteen to the dozen is offered to all customers for an initial order of 5l. who give a window or counter show.

SOUTHALL'S PERFUMES.—Messrs. Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd., Birmingham, are approaching the semi-jubilee of their Christmas Perfumery Scheme, the catalogue of this season's products being their twenty-fourth issue. It is from their own printing press, and an advance copy has been sent to us of the illustrations, three sheets being solely devoted to half-tone engravings of the bottles (over fifty styles, and this is merely a selection), while thirty-two pages are filled with engravings of boxes and cases for Christmas perfumery, printed in natural colours, so that over 200 of the 800 varieties are presented to buyers in a very complete manner as to form and colour as is possible for art-printing to accomplish. Retailers know well that the success of Christmas trade in perfumery depends chiefly upon the attractiveness of the get-up both of bottles and cases. There is no selling-power in conventional designs which people have seen before. Those who bought last year will buy

again if something fresh is shown to them. Messrs. Southall Bros. & Barclay appear to have had this as the controlling factor in their productions, and the result is that their series contain something to please the tastes of everybody and to suit the purses of all who like perfumes. Brightness characterises this year's designs. There, for example, is an oblong case covered with white roses with a nosegay of violets and a rose on the top;



SPECIMEN SOUTHALL PERFUME-BOTTLES.

the inside is lined with yellow silk, and it contains a single 3-oz. bottle of white rose, the bottle closed with a chastely cut prism stopper, the appearance being just what ladies like to ornament their dressing tables, the bottle being as substantial as it is handsome. The price is 47s. 3d. per doz., and some chemists may retail it at 7s. 6d. a case. Another is a pretty horseshoe shaped casket, covered with old gold satin, the cushioned lid having a hand-painted spray of violets on it in a rococo border of gold, and edged with mauve. The interior is lined with mauve silk, and holds two 1½-oz. cut squares, with cut pear-shaped stopper; sweet pea and Parma violet are the perfumes, and the price 71s. 6d. per dozen. Another elegant casket is covered with imitation crushed leather of red tone, embossed with gold in Empire style, and lined with crimson satin. It contains three bottles of perfume, and costs 50s. 3d. per dozen. A fourth is a figured velvet box in mauve, with rich ribbon bow on the lid and two generous bottles of perfume inside—56s. per dozen. And so we might go on describing many more. The attractiveness of some depends solely upon shape and judicious use of fabrics; in other cases there are colour studies (pictures) on satin; in some individual photographs—one pretty case is quite white and has a heart medallion in the centre with a girl's photograph in it. Then as to the perfumes, Messrs. Southall Bros. & Barclay claim to give the best value possible in these, and they keep up-to-date in the matter of odours. They offer chemists their "own" bouquets, and specimens of these which we have examined show that chemists in different parts of the country get the company to put up bouquets for them which are souvenirs of the places, as well as perfumes to be remembered. There is a Bouquet de Troy among them, which a Fowey pharmacist sells freely to "Q." country visitors. One of the latest products is Real Devonshire Violets, which sells at 1s. and 2s., and is very popular. We note that the labels are excellent in design and beautifully printed. As to the Christmas goods, the company makes a feature of

sending retailers selections of cases in sets at fixed prices—1l. and 2l., the retail prices ranging from 6½d. to 7s. 6d. They also make selections of uncased perfumes at 1l., 25s., and 2l. What constitutes each selection is fully set forth in the illustrated price-list, and brief particulars are given in the company's advertisement in this issue. Copies of the price-list may be obtained from Messrs. Southall Bros. & Barclay on application.

A Turin Exhibit.

FROM all accounts it appears that the Turin Exhibition has fulfilled the objects of its promoters, and the participation in it by British manufacturing firms has given great satisfaction in Italy. One of the few exhibits of drugs and chemicals from this country, and one of the handsomest, is by The British Drug Houses Ltd., Graham Street, City Road, London, who had allotted to them a fine octagonal case which is here illustrated. The exhibits in this case were in four classes—(1) chemicals for pharmaceutical, photographic, technical, analytical, and research purposes; (2) essential oils and essential-oil products, including fruit-essences; (3) pharmaceutical products, including resins and resinoids, oleo-resins, galenicals (standardised chemically and physiologically), lozenges, pills, and a great variety of medicinal specialties; (4) natural drugs, among them exceptionally fine specimens of *Angostura tonquin-beans*, cloves, vanilla-pods, *cascara sagrada*, red cinchona, kola-nuts, Calabar beans, opium, colocynth, guaiacum-resin, curare, Siam benzoin, English dill and caraway fruits, and cinnamon-bark. The side of the exhibit which is shown in the photograph is the chemical one, and it is vivid with colour, a Union Jack, correct as regards form and colour, being placed at the bottom of the group of typical products from the Houses' laboratories. Each of the other sections of the exhibit is representative of British pharmacy in the best sense. The whole has attracted much attention from visitors and many compliments from experts. In connection with the Exhibition The British Drug Houses Ltd. have published a 40-page pamphlet



in English and French descriptive of the principal products exhibited. We may add that the Turin Exhibition is one of the prettiest international exhibitions which have been held on the Continent during the past decade, and the British exhibitors are exceptionally well placed, both in regard to the quality of their exhibits and the location to attract visitors. Chemical industry has made great progress in Italy during the present generation, and such exhibits as that of The British Drug Houses Ltd. have specially interested chemists and pharmacists.

THIS IS THE TIME to dispose of photographic goods at a sacrifice. Sell them at cost just now, and use the money two or three times before next spring to buy goods which are in winter demand.

SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS.

Temperatures under this heading are on the Centigrade scale.

Otto of Rose.—A number of samples of the new season's Otto of rose have now been examined, and absolutely pure samples have been found to have the following characters:

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|--------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Sp. gr. at 36° ... | 0.8570 | 0.8576 | 0.8580 | 0.8583 |
| Optical rotation (100 mm.) ... | -3° 20' | -3° 10' | -3° 35' | -3° 25' |
| Melting-point ... | 21.5° | 22° | 22° | 21.5° |
| Refractive index at 25 ... | 1.4625 | 1.4633 | 1.4638 | 1.4640 |
| ... (after washing) ... | 1.4633 | 1.4642 | 1.4643 | 1.4652 |
| Total alcohols, per cent. ... | 76 | 75 | 76.5 | 77 |

Suprarenal Gland Principles.—In the "Apotheker Zeitung," August 16, an article appeared on the principles of the suprarenal gland by Professor Biberfeld. In the issue of September 13 Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co. call attention to some serious errors in Professor Biberfeld's paper. They point out that he is wrong in stating that "epinine" is a 10-per-cent. solution of true epinine, it being, in fact, only a 1-per-cent. solution. The activity ratios, in comparison with those of adrenalin and suprarenin, given by Biberfeld are therefore incorrect, and should be 1:5—1:10 and 1:6—1:7 respectively, instead of 1:50—1:100 and 1:60—1:70 as quoted. Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co. point out that Bayer and Dale ("Jour. Phys.," 1910, 41) have shown that a 1-per-cent. solution of epinine has the same value as a local hemostatic as a 1-per-mille solution of the pure active principle of the gland. Biberfeld states that epinine is methyl-homoneone (methyl-dihydroxyphenyl-ethylamine). This again, Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co. point out, is incorrect. Homoneone is ethyl-amino-aceto-catechol, while epinine is dihydroxyphenyl-ethyl-methylamine.

Geneva Convention Act, 1911.

An Act to make such amendments in the Law as are necessary to enable certain reserved provisions of the Second Geneva Convention to be carried into effect. [18th August, 1911.]

WHEREAS His Majesty has ratified, with certain reservations, the Convention for the amelioration of the condition of the wounded and sick of armies in the field, drawn up in Geneva in the year one thousand nine hundred and six, and it is desirable, in order that those reservations may be withdrawn, that such amendments should be made in the law as are in this Act contained:

Be it therefore enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1. *Prohibition of Use of Emblem of Red Cross on White Ground, etc.*—(1) As from the commencement of this Act it shall not be lawful for any person to use for the purposes of his trade or business, or for any other purpose whatsoever, without the authority of the Army Council, the heraldic emblem of the red cross on a white ground formed by reversing the Federal colours of Switzerland, or the words "Red Cross" or "Geneva Cross," and, if any person acts in contravention of this provision, he shall be guilty of an offence against this Act, and shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding ten pounds, and to forfeit any goods upon or in connection with which the emblem or words were used.

(2) Where a company or society is guilty of any such contravention, without prejudice to the liability of the company or society, every director, manager, secretary, and other officer of the company or society who is knowingly a party to the contravention shall be guilty of an offence against this Act and liable to the like penalty.

(3) Nothing in this section shall affect the right (if any) of the proprietor of a trade-mark registered before the passing of this Act, and containing any such emblem or words, to continue to use such trade-mark for a period of four years from the passing of this Act, and, if the period of the registration or of the renewal of registration of any such trade-mark expires during those four years, the registration thereof may be renewed until the expiration of those four years, but without payment of any fee.

(4) Proceedings under this Act shall not in England or Ireland be instituted without the consent of the Attorney-General.

(5) This Act shall extend to His Majesty's possessions outside the United Kingdom, subject to such necessary adaptations as may be made by Order in Council.

2. *Short Title.*—This Act may be cited as the Geneva Convention Act, 1911.



Postal Address:
C. & D. INFORMATION DEPARTMENT, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.
Telegraphic Address: "CHEMICUS LONDON."
Telephone No.: BANK 852 (two lines).

INFORMATION WANTED.

We would be obliged if any reader would inform us by post-card or telephone who are the makers or agents of the articles mentioned in the following inquiries received since our last issue:

- 163/500. "Dentakos."
- 164/58. "Melissa Balm."
- 165/34. Claridge's Pepsine.
- 163/5. "Maslin's Friezzine."
- 161/49. Aluminium-top corks.
- 160/48. "Grano" (patent food).
- 159/66. "Lotus Lily" perfume.
- 160/49. "Poroplastine": supply.
- 157/74 and 163/53. "Duraner" face-cream.
- 165/23. "Be Well" Remedies (? Trimming's).
- 162/52. Stoneware poison-bottles for retailing acids, etc.
- 160/1. "Invincible" corking-machine: makers or London agents.
- 156/25. Spitting-cups made of amianthus (crachoirs d'annanthe).

INFORMATION SUPPLIED.

During the past week we have answered inquiries as to where the following articles can be obtained, and in many cases we have given the actual makers. The information will be repeated to any other inquirers who send to this Department a stamped and addressed envelope for the purpose.

- "Akeur" (162/16).
- Alaxa (155/70).
- Berry's mineral-water salts (158/66).
- Capsule manufacturers (to pattern) (161/72).
- Carbolitas (159/35).
- "Castle" brand proprietaries (160/200).
- Champion oils (Hamburg inquiry) (178/47).
- Clark's "Glycola" (French inquiry) (161/24).
- Coley's Fluid (163/65).
- Cuprosal (160/25).
- Cuttlefish (bone and powder) (157/15).
- Dentists' lathes (163/56).
- Eau de Cologne (special variety) (160/61).
- Egyptian face-powder (161/60).
- Electric flash-lamps (156/40).
- Embossed labels (159/361).
- Fancy perfumery-labels (159/36).
- Feller's preparations (163/500).
- "Fiz" baking-powder (157/74).
- Glass toilet-trays (162/2).
- Glendenning's Meat and Malt Wine (163/502).
- Henry's Calcined Magnesia (Continental inquiry) (163/58).
- Heydozone (163/54).
- Horsehair ligatures (162/200).
- "Lighthouse" brand proprietaries (160/2).
- Mackenzie's arsenical soap (162/36).
- Magnolia perfume (Indian inquiry) (154/49).
- Malted foods (162/27).
- McElree's preparations (161/51).
- "Mikado" toilet-paper (makers) (159/37).
- Nickelled shaving-stick tins (157/69 and 158/6).
- Paper pocket-handkerchiefs (157/21).
- "Papiers Parfums" (rose odour) (161/66).
- Parafoxine (Lemoine) (163/59).
- Peach-kernel oil (160/14).
- Perfumery-boxes (159/36).
- Phosph-ozone (163/5).
- "Pinomed" handkerchiefs (159/65).
- Plaster (for veterinary purposes) (160/1).
- Polarite (156/74).
- Powdered Irish moss (161/4).
- "Preventum" tooth-brushes (London agents) (159/64).
- "Ready" hair-curlers (159/20).
- "Reform" feeder (158/51).
- Safety-pins (actual makers) (162/21).
- Salt's patent "Varus" boot (158/43).
- "Scout" telescopes (163/7).
- "Sempre" Giovine (161/600).
- Smith's "Cambrian Essence of Smoke" (161/11).
- Spurmax (158/65).
- Szendeffy's radio-active menthol iodine (159/640).
- Tar Tar soap (163/55).
- Thomas's Electric Oils (163/501).
- Tinfoil (161/41).
- Typewriters (for chemists' use) (161/64).
- Vacuum Cap Co. (address) (162/11).
- Valentine's Meat Juice (162/56).
- Window-display figures (159/41).
- Zinc tops (screw) for icebags (158/50).

OBSERVATIONS & REFLECTIONS.

By Xrayser II.

When is a Poison not a Poison?

I am not good at conundrums, but the answer appears to be, When it is only "poisonous." There is a further question: When is a poisonous substance sufficiently poisonous to be a poison? Shall we say, When it is scheduled as such? The difficulty of answering these questions is increased by the fact that apparently poisons are sometimes poisonous and sometimes not. Laudanum, for instance, must be a poison because it is in the schedule, but in some doses it is not poisonous; otherwise how can we account for the phrase "a poisonous dose"? Yet if I sell a drachm of laudanum in half a pint of water, I have to label it "Poison," though several things far more poisonous are not "poison." It is very strange. As a pharmacist I don't complain; we are used to these nice legal distinctions, and shall doubtless manage to worry through this contradictory tangle somehow—it is no worse than a "pharmacy" without a "pharmacist"—but I am sorry for the "medical crown." He has trouble enough already with our schedules and things.

The Feeding of Infants

and young children is an exceedingly serious problem, one of the most important of those on which chemists are constantly asked for advice. With the five recommendations concerning condensed milk insisted on by Dr. Coutts in his L.G.B. report everyone who knows anything of the subject will be in hearty agreement, nor would their adoption involve any hardship on the manufacturers engaged in what is, I understand, a highly lucrative business. Further, every one admits that condensed skimmed milk is very bad indeed as an infants' food, but it is quite unfair to bracket all milks under this general condemnation. Full-cream condensed milks, either fully sweetened or partially sweetened, are most valuable articles of diet, even for children, and I know that Dr. Coutts has every reason for saying that the evil effects of feeding on such milk have been exaggerated.

If Prescribing be a lost Art,

how is it to be regained? We are all assuming that medical men will ere long be compelled to write prescriptions and that once again the pharmacist will rejoice in seeing those more or less subtle combinations of active ingredients, adjuvants, correctives, diluents, and the other things that used to delight the hearts of Pereira, Scoresby-Jackson, and Whitla. But if Mr. Marsden is right, and I rather think he is not far wrong, the teaching of subjects a knowledge of which is essential to success in prescribing has been reduced to a minimum in the medical curriculum, and the consequence is, as he states, that few medical men know how to prescribe. What, then, is to be done? For the future, I suppose, there will be no difficulty. The General Medical Council will require to add another *annus medicus* to the already overburdened curriculum in order to teach the young idea how to shoot. For the present the case is different, and we have a whole generation of practitioners who know little or nothing of this indispensable branch of their work. Do not, therefore, let us delude ourselves into expecting any surprising recrudescence of "prescribing." The "prescribing" that most of us will be accustomed to see for a good few years to come will consist of one line, and that line will name a favourite pill or potion from the Pharmacopœia of the hospital where the prescriber was

trained, or a more or less monotonous repetition of advertised specialities. It will be "Pil. Diuretic. (Guy's)," "Mist. Febrifug. (Bart.'s)," "Lin. Alb. (R.E.I.)," varied with "Liq. Sedativ. (A.B.C.)," "Syr. Hypophosph. (D.E.F.)," and so on. The result will be that we shall require to add a few Pharmacopœias to our libraries, or rely on the manufacturers and the speciality houses, who will get busy when they tumble to the new conditions.

'Tis a Far Cry

from Empedocles, of whom I wrote the week before last, to Birmingham fleas, but your citation of the experience of Mr. Edge in relation to his immunity from flea-bites goes some way to prove that Empedocles' theory of effluvia is by no means out of accord with the teachings of modern science. Why does the eating of sulphur-tablets and the use of sulphur-soap create immunity to fleas if not by producing an effluvium that keeps the insects at a distance? Some time ago you published a report of a most interesting lecture by Professor Wild, of Manchester, who showed that sulphur, and the sulphates also, when taken into the system generate sulphuretted hydrogen, which he proved to be a very powerful antiseptic. The sulphuretted hydrogen diffuses itself through the body and escapes by the skin as well as through other avenues, and it is the antiseptic properties of the gas producing a local reaction, and thus leading to the cure of skin-troubles, that is the explanation of the value of sulphur and treacle as a "spring remedy." Undoubtedly the liberated sulphuretted hydrogen imparts its characteristic odour to the dermal effluvia, and this I imagine repels the fleas. The Empedoclean theory is thus shown, in one direction at least, to be highly probable.

Newspaper Advertisements

have, of course, been traced to a considerably earlier date than that of "The Spectator," but they were for a long time very irregular and sporadic in their appearance, and it was not until 1673, when the "Index Intelligencer" opened its columns to paid announcements, that any proper system was established. Newspapers themselves, in the modern sense of the term, first appeared in Venice, about 1566, at first in manuscript, but very soon in print, after which they spread quickly, and most of the leading cities of Europe had a "Gazette" of some sort. The first authentic English newspaper was the "Weekly News," started by Nathaniel Butler in 1622, the third number of which contained an advertisement of his own paper from the editor's pen. The "London Weekly Courant" followed in the same year, and twenty years afterwards the various "Mercuries" began to appear. What has been called "the first *bona fide* and open advertisement" appeared in 1650, in a paper entitled "Several Proceedings in Parliament." It related to the loss of a number of horses, and most of the earlier advertisements seem to have been of a similar character. In 1655 the famous astrologer, Lilly, took this means of publicly denying reports injurious to his reputation. The earliest trade advertisements were naturally publishers' announcements of new books, which began to appear in our papers about 1650. In 1658 "That excellent, and by all Physicians approved, China drink called by the Chineans Tcha, and by other nations Tay, *alias* Tee," was advertised in the "Mercurius Politicus." Coffee had been advertised in handbills some years before, and chocolate in the papers in 1657. All these beverages were recommended as useful medicinally, coffee in particular being extolled as excellent for headache, rheums, consumptions, cough, droopy, gout, scurvy, king's evil, spleen, hypochondriac winds, and other complaints. Of more directly pharmaceutical interest is an advertisement in the paper last-named of Buckworth's "famous *Lozenges* or *Pectorals*," which, though it appeared so long ago as 1660, might have been issued yesterday; rather too long to please Mr. Degen, it is yet quite in the style of our modern nostrum-mongers. From this date such advertisements were put forth more and more frequently, and it is noteworthy that the trade appears from them to have been mainly in the hands of stationers and booksellers. I remember the time when it still was so to a great extent.

"SANITAS POWDER"

v.
SLUGS.

"SANITAS POWDER" rids Garden Beds of Slugs, and is now being well advertised for that purpose.

Mr. W. P. Wright in "The Garden, Week by Week" says, "The hint I was going to offer about slugs was to scatter 'Sanitas Powder' on the soil amongst the plants. Slugs simply loathe it."

Special Show Cards and Handbills will be sent on application.

The "SANITAS COMPANY" Ltd.
Locksley Street, Limehouse, LONDON, E.

G. S. MUMFORD & SONS, FARRINGTON RD. LONDON, E.C.

| | | | |
|---|-----------|--|------------|
| Finest ARROWROOT | 1/ lb. | No. 1 Finest Pure FULLER'S EARTH (Light Colour) | 15/ cwt. |
| BICARB. SODA | 15/ cwt. | Best Cleaned LINSEED (TEA) | 21/ cwt. |
| Finest Extra Special BORACIC ACID | 40/ cwt. | Finest Pure LIQUORICE JUICE | 10/ lb. |
| POWDER, Finest | 29/ cwt. | Finest Compound LIQUORICE POWDER | 8 & 1/ lb. |
| No. 1 Finest Pure CRUSHED LINSEED | 28/ cwt. | PUMICE POWDER | 35/ cwt. |
| No. 2 Pure CRUSHED LINSEED | 28/ cwt. | Extra Finest Levigated PRECIP. CHALK | 25/ cwt. |
| Best Cleaned LINSEED | 28/ cwt. | Finest Pure STARCH POWDER | 22/ cwt. |
| EPSOM SALTS, E.S.S. | 11/6 cwt. | Finest Pure TOILET | 32/ cwt. |
| Purified, Clean, and Dry | 12/6 .. | OATMEAL, SPECIAL | |
| Ditto, Medium Crystals | | Finest Levigated "WHITE EARTH" | 18/ cwt. |
| FLOWERS OF SUL- | | (Toilet purposes) | |
| PHUR, Finest English | 13/6 wt. | | |
| Ditto, Foreign | 9/6 .. | | |
| FULLER'S EARTH | 1/2 & 6 | | |
| (In Dredgers) | 5/6 11/22 | | |

Carriage Paid to railway stations within 200 miles of London (for allowance made for distances beyond). Terms, less 2 1/2 per cent. Cash or 1 month net.

JEWSBURY & BROWN'S CITODA

The Special SODA WATER
for Milk Diet
and all Medical Purposes.

Send for Particulars to ARDWICK GREEN, MANCHESTER.

ART OF DISPENSING. (8th Edition.) 550 pages, 6/-, by Post 6/4.
VETERINARY COUNTER PRACTICE. (5th Edition.) 4/-, by Post 4/4.

THE CHEMIST-OPTICIAN. 4/-, by Post 4/3.
ELEMENTARY DISPENSING PRACTICE. 3/6, by Post 3/9.
DISEASES AND REMEDIES. (New Edition.) 3/-, by Post 3/3.
PRACTICAL METHODS OF URINE ANALYSIS. 2/6, by Post 2/9.
THE CHEMISTS' MEDICAL DICTIONARY. 2/6, by Post 2/8.
GUIDE TO PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS. 2/6, by Post 2/9.
MANUAL OF PHARMACEUTICAL TESTING. 2/6, by Post 2/9.
OPENING A PHARMACY. (New Edition.) 2/6, by Post 2/9.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

S.V.M.

METHYLATED SPIRIT
Also RECTIFIED SPIRIT.
S.V.R.

Jas. Burrough Ltd.

D.I. Cale Distillery, Hutton Road,
LAMBETH, S.E.



APERITOL
BORNIVOL
GONOSAN
LECITHOL
MERGAL
OVOGAL
SALIPYRIN
SCOPO—
MORPHINE
THIOL

THE J. D. RIEDEL Co.
39 CANNON ST.
LONDON E.C.

FLETCHERS' FOR TINCTURES, INFUSIONS,
AND SYRUPS.

CONCENTRATED
Sole Proprietors:
FLETCHER, FLETCHER & CO., Ltd
London and Sydney. **LIQUORS**

Editorial Articles.

German Trade.

THE annual report by our Consul-General at Frankfort, Sir Francis Oppenheimer, which has just been issued, is an able and exhaustive survey of trade, labour, industrial and social movements in Germany during 1910 and the first three months of this year, so that the information given is fairly well up to date. Sir Francis finds that 1910 was a year of many contrasts. The first half was brilliant; the second half indifferent; and while manufacture was on a colossal scale, the home consumption was comparatively restricted. Even more serious is the conclusion that although the export trade was undoubtedly in a flourishing condition, its yield was often out of proportion to the cost of manufacture, so that, with a vast turnover, the general profits remained small. The lower grades of manufacture reaped profits, while for the finishing industries, as a class, the year was disappointingly unremunerative. The commercial tide rose steadily during the first half of 1910, and though there was a slackening off in the second half, mainly in sympathy with the reaction in the United States, the upward movement was resumed in the first three months of the current year. But the beneficial effect of this activity was mitigated by the big advances in the cost of all the more important raw materials (wool, cotton, hides, iron, rubber, tin, zinc, etc.). In the endeavour to reduce the cost of manufacture the larger syndicates extended their production, regardless of the consuming capacity of the home markets, and the quantities of goods which had to be exported at a sacrifice exceeded all records. These observations, coming from so skilled an observer as Sir Francis, are significant. As a result of these unprofitable conditions there has been a steady extension of female labour, which, after making due allowance for the growth of population, has multiplied by one-third since 1905. This expansion is said to be due to the efforts made to reduce, as far as possible, the total cost of manufacture, because the finishing industries, with the high price of their raw material, find it difficult to make both ends meet. For the same reason the wages of male labour did not reach the level of the last boom, though there was great activity, and though the cost of living is still increasing.

Another cause which rendered the results of 1910 not quite so good as they should have been had its origin in the

money market, and Sir Francis's remarks on this point are instructive, in view of the recent events in German finance as the result of the war-scare. He points out that if the financial resources of Germany are sometimes underrated abroad, they are too readily overrated at home. "The accumulation of capital," he maintains, "though stupendous in recent years, is not in keeping with the expansion of trade and industry." During the last thirty years an increase of twenty millions in the population has had to be financed. This increase has itself necessitated the provision of enormous capitals for food, clothing, housing, etc., which cannot be "saved." In 1910 the available capitals were too quickly absorbed by the revival of trade, for not only has the standard of living improved, and the necessities of life risen in price, but industry needs large capitals, because the cost of raw materials has been raised and increased amounts are necessary for any extensions of works and workshops. Another factor upon which Sir Francis lays stress is the burden on employers for the insurance of their workpeople against sickness, accidents, and invalidity. The total charge is calculated now to average 3.78 per cent. of the wages paid, and the new insurance scheme, which comes into force in January next (Sir Francis states), will materially add to the charge.

On the question of protection, passages in the report are of special interest, as they are the views of the various Chambers of Commerce (Berlin, Offenbach, Barmen, Crefeld, etc.). Here are some of their opinions:

"The President of the Society for the Protection of the Interests of the Chemical Industry said at the general meeting in Dresden (end of 1910) that the unfavourable results of the German commercial treaties were perceptible in 1908, and to a greater measure even in 1909. The export of chemical products has been rendered considerably more difficult through the high duty rates. Wherever the export trade had been maintained, such maintenance had been possible only by a sacrifice of profits. To a considerable extent German chemical factories had to be erected abroad."

"The increased German export in 1910 cannot be adduced (says the Chamber of Commerce, Offenbach) as proof of the superior competitive power abroad of the German exporting industries; it is rather, and to no small extent, a result of the increased home production, which finds no market in Germany."

Similar testimony comes from the Berlin and Barmen Chambers of Commerce, and Sir Francis adds that

"the protective system has cast another burden upon the manufacturers at home. It has increased the cost of food and other necessities of life, thereby necessitating higher wages. The year 1910 witnessed an alarming scarcity of meat. . . . If, in spite of this, deposits in savings-banks have increased, it must be remembered that the German workman is thrifty by character and tradition."

The report throws little light on the German chemical industry as a whole, it being stated that "prices could not always be maintained owing to sharp competition, while the prices for raw materials remained either stationary or had a tendency to rise." In the tar-colour industry exports to the United States and to Eastern Asia declined, and a reduced export is in future also expected as a result of the Japanese tariff. The exports of aniline dyes amounted to 499,907 doppelzentner (220 lb.), against 477,841 dz. in 1909; some of the largest amounts were—U.S.A., 1909 121,441 dz., 1910 116,882 dz.; United Kingdom, 1909 89,724 dz., 1910 100,094 dz. The value of the total export in 1910 amounted to 126,000,000 marks, as against 118,000,000m. in 1909. The sale of synthetic indigo has made further progress, especially to the United Kingdom, British India, Dutch Indies, and China. The total exports (value in 1910, 39,613,000m.; in 1909, 39,472,000m.) amounted to 175,724 dz. in 1910, against 161,057 dz. in 1909. China was the largest customer, taking 61,815 dz. in 1910, against 48,793 dz. in 1909; the U.S.A. 34,893 dz. in 1910, against 34,024 dz. in 1909; and

the United Kingdom 13,486 dz. in 1910, and 11,709 dz. in 1909. Considerable space in the report is devoted to the operations of the many syndicates which exert so powerful an influence in Germany, and, bringing the leading features altogether, the report also shows that the harvest of 1910 was exceptionally good, foods have greatly increased in price, the consumption of cocoa has nearly doubled in ten years, corn duties have greatly raised the price of land, agricultural co-operative societies are increasing, the consumption of coal per head of population hardly increased in 1910, the automobile industry is steadily increasing, the State railway system has gradually met with entire approval, and the cement industry (to which seven pages are devoted) had the worst year on record. Altogether Germany's exports increased by over 13 per cent. and the imports by 5 per cent., but the conditions do not appear to have been quite so favourable as the volume of trade would suggest.

Medical Relief in Ireland.

THE special system of medical relief which has been established in Ireland is due to economic conditions peculiar in their intensity to that country. The dispensary system which is in vogue is designed to supply not only medical service but the medicines and surgical appliances. The purchase of drugs by contract for these institutions led some years ago to a competition which affected the quality of the medicines. This was counteracted by the establishment of an analytical control, samples of each consignment of drugs being sent to an official analyst, who judges them by certain simple physical characteristics laid down by the Local Government Board of Ireland. The contractors specify in their tenders what discount they are prepared to allow from a price-list issued by the Board. These details are of particular interest just now when the discussion on the National Insurance Bill makes it necessary to examine the various methods employed when the State supplies medical relief. The separation of prescribing and dispensing in the case of Ireland would have improved the service from the public point of view and placed the dispensing in the hands of men who would be capable of judging the quality of the drugs. It would not, of course, need the elaborate and expensive contract system, as when prescriptions are dispensed in pharmacies each pharmaceutical chemist is responsible for the supply of medicines in accordance with the formularies of the British Pharmacopœia. In the annual report of the Local Government Board of Ireland for 1910 it is stated that the competition for the contracts for 1910-11 was keen, and that the discounts allowed off the prescribed prices averaged 34.36 per cent. for medicines and 37.3 per cent. for medical and surgical appliances. The quality of the drugs supplied during the year is stated to have been satisfactory, although in some instances not quite up to the standard of previous years. The total expenditure was somewhat in excess of recent years, this being due to the increase in the duty on spirit. Mr. J. E. Brunker, M.A., pharmacist to the Board, in his report gives further details of the working of his department. From this it appears that 8,793 samples of medicines were examined and reported on by the Union analysts and 139 samples were rejected. The percentage of rejected drugs is a little higher than usual; this is stated to be due to a number of rather low-class galenic preparations supplied by one firm of contractors. From the table given in the report it appears that tinctures, liquors, and liniments were chiefly at fault, and we note that low extractive was the principal

defect in these galenicals. It is mentioned that the number of competing firms is yearly becoming less, and that unless new firms come into the field a very limited competition must be faced in the immediate future. The cost of drugs and surgical appliances was 23,868/ 6s. 1d. during the year under review, and by making recoupment dependent on certain conditions of economy and efficiency the Local Government Board is enabled to keep in check the recklessness in expenditure which often characterises irresponsible officials who have to deal with public money.

The Imperial Institute.

THE annual report of the work of the Imperial Institute during 1910 gives details of the various investigations conducted in the scientific and technical departments, from which we gather that good progress continues to be made in all departments. Valuable information relating to the cultivation and exploitation of rubber-yielding plants, cotton and textile fibres, was furnished to Colonial Governments, British firms and planters in the tropics. A large amount of work was done in the essential-oil section, including the examination of eight samples of Cyprus *origanum* oil, which, with one exception, proved to be of good quality and contained from 79.5 to 81.6 per cent. (by volume) of phenols, almost entirely carvacrol. The prices obtained varied from 3s. 1d. to 4s. 3d. per lb. Samples of "mint," sage, and myrtle oils (from Cyprus) were also reported on during the year. The myrtle oil was of normal quality, but the demand is small, and there is no market here. The sage oil somewhat resembled Spanish sage oil, and was valued at 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d. per lb. in London. Mention is made of the successful introduction into commerce of lemongrass oil from Uganda, and during the present year two more consignments were sold in London at good prices. The cultivation and distillation of lemongrass in Uganda is now securely established (says the report), and the industry has been handed over for development by private enterprise. From the Gold Coast specimens of the leaves and twigs of the camphor-tree grown experimentally were found to contain 1.21 per cent. of dry camphor and 2.01 per cent. of total volatile oil, including camphor, while a sample of crude camphor prepared in the Colony was found to contain 68.6 per cent. of dry camphor. These results indicate that this tree gives normal yields of camphor in the Gold Coast. The report alludes to the work done on Ceylon citronella oils already referred to in the *C. & D.*, and other investigations included peppermint oil distilled in China, found to contain 61.84 per cent. of menthol, of which 47.5 per cent. was present in the free state. The oil was valued at 5s. 2d. to 5s. 3d. per lb. Samples of vetiver, "bay," and "lemongrass" oils from Fiji and citrus oils from Dominica were also examined. Several of these were of promising quality, particularly an orange-rind oil, which was valued at 7s. 6d. to 8s. per lb. in the United Kingdom. In the drug-section the work on Indian aconites was continued, and that on solanaceous drugs was carried further by the examination of a specimen of *Datura Metel* from the Punjab. The leaves and stems contained 0.2 per cent. of alkaloid, consisting of scopolamine with a little atropine. Memoranda were supplied to the Indian Government on (1) Indian drugs likely to find a market in the United Kingdom, (2) improvements in the manufacture of opium alkaloids. At the close of the year a large number of Indian drugs were still under examination. They included *Podophyllum Emodi* roots, *Datura Metel* capsules and seeds, *Hyoscyamus niger* seeds, various specimens of Indian aconites, and an exten-

sive series of samples of opium collected in all the principal opium-producing districts of India. A large proportion of the inquiries during the year related to oil-seeds and oils. This was due to the fact that these products were scarce and dear during the year, and consequently users of such materials were anxious to know of new sources of supply and of new products of this character.

Strychnos Ignatii.

The "Kew Bulletin" (1911, No. 7) contains an exhaustive monograph by Mr. A. W. Hill, assistant director of the gardens, on *Strychnos Ignatii* and other East Indian and Philippine species of *strychnos*. The article is accompanied by plates and deals most exhaustively with the whole subject, many species (but not *nux vomica*) being discussed. It appears that the exact identity of *S. Ignatii* is to some extent still an open question.

Sale of Mineral Acids, etc.

We are printing in our Coloured Supplement to-day a notice regarding bottles for mineral acids and other poisonous substances in liquid form, which on and after October 1, 1911, may be delivered or sent out only in bottles or containers distinguishable by touch from ordinary bottles or containers. In drafting the notice we have had in view the necessity that will arise for retail vendors of the substances to explain to customers that poison-bottles are required for these poisonous substances. The page containing the notice may be mounted on a card or put in a frame for exhibition in the shop. We are having the notice printed on an eyeleted and corded card with the Poisons Schedule at the back, and will supply copies at 5d each post free, or 3s. per doz. carriage forward.

More Competition.

The particulars which we give to-day regarding the contemplated expedition of "Rexall" into this country will be received with mixed feelings by retailers and wholesalers here, as well as by proprietary-medicine manufacturers, whose interests will chiefly be affected by the incursion. The distinguished pharmacists from this country who are visiting the company's convention are not in any way associated with the concern. The representative of the company who came here to arrange the visits merely couried investigation of a notable trade movement. If "Rexall" should come here it is not unlikely that "a string of stores" will be acquired, so that the biggest drug-companies may have a more formidable opponent than they have had so far; but individual pharmacists are bound to be affected also, and that is our chief reason for giving publicity to the observations on the "Rexall" business, written by an English pharmacist before the incursion was contemplated.

International Congress of Applied Chemistry.

The regulations regarding the papers to be submitted to the eighth International Congress of Applied Chemistry, to be held next September in the United States, have been issued in a tentative form. These can be obtained from the Secretary of the Congress, 25 Broad Street, New York City, and any criticisms that may be made should be submitted before December 1, as it is intended to announce the final rules before the end of this year. The rules require that papers and abstracts in duplicate must be in the hands of the American committee by June 30, 1912, at the latest. The other regulations are of a character which is general in papers submitted to public bodies; but we note that a time limit (ten minutes) is established for reading each paper or abstract, and that the Congress obligates itself to have

the report and proceedings ready for distribution before the end of 1912.

"Comforter."

We observe that the solicitor for the defence in a Medicine Stamp Act case at Hanley expressed the opinion that the word "comforter" in the title "Corn and Hard Skin Comforter" made the preparation liable. We cannot endorse that view. The preparation was liable because it was held out for corns—a human ailment. We question if the use of the word "comforter" in connection with a part of the body only involves liability. We do not recall any case of the kind, but we give emphasis to the point in order that legitimate use of the word may be safeguarded.

Optics as a Side-line.

The "Dioptric Bulletin" noted the *C. & D.* advertisement of the Spectacle-makers' Company with its heading of "A Scientific Side-line that Pays," and in the issue of that journal for September 8 takes objection to the study of optics being regarded as a side-line. This seems purely a matter of point of view. If the unemployed were being addressed the expression "side-line" would perhaps be out of place, but in appealing to qualified chemists in their trade paper it is perfectly natural to regard an addition to a pharmacist's business as a side-line. Several instances occur to us in which chemists have shown special aptitude in sight-testing and spectacle-fitting, and have given up the drug-business, but it cannot be contended with seriousness that when a pharmacist takes up optics the business in which he possesses a statutory qualification should at once take a secondary place. THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is referred to as an "outside non-optical trade paper," but the fact remains that the number of chemists who have obtained the optical qualification of the Spectacle-makers' Company and the British Optical Association is large and is increasing. This trend may perhaps be causing some misgivings in "pure" optical circles.

The Next British Pharmacopœia.

Sir Donald MacAlister, Chairman of the Pharmacopœia Committee of the General Medical Council, informs us that the Committee, having resolved to proceed to the production of a new issue of the British Pharmacopœia, have appointed two editors to supervise the preparation of the work under their direction. The joint Editors are Dr. Nestor I. C. Tirard, F.R.C.P., Professor of Medicine, King's College, London, who has been for many years the Committee's Secretary, and Mr. Henry G. Greenish, F.I.C., F.L.S., Professor of Pharmaceutics, Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, who has acted as Secretary of the Committee of Reference in Pharmacy. We may recall the fact that Dr. Tirard acted as Secretary to the Committee which revised the British Pharmacopœia, 1898, the late Dr. John Attfield, F.R.S., being the Editor. Dr. Tirard studied at King's College, London, and graduated as M.B.Lond. in 1874, and as M.D. in 1877, taking honours and gold medals in several subjects. He is the author of numerous publications, including a "Text Book of Medical Treatment," and practises as a consultant in Harley Street. Professor Greenish was a member of the 398 B.P. Committee of Reference in Pharmacy, and its Secretary, positions which he is again occupying. He is the younger son of the late Mr. Thomas Greenish, and studied at the School of Pharmacy in 1873 and 1874; then in 1875 he obtained a Bell scholarship, and completed his studies for the Minor and Major, taking silver medals in all the subjects, and passing the Major examination in June 1877. He was awarded the Pharmaceutical Society's

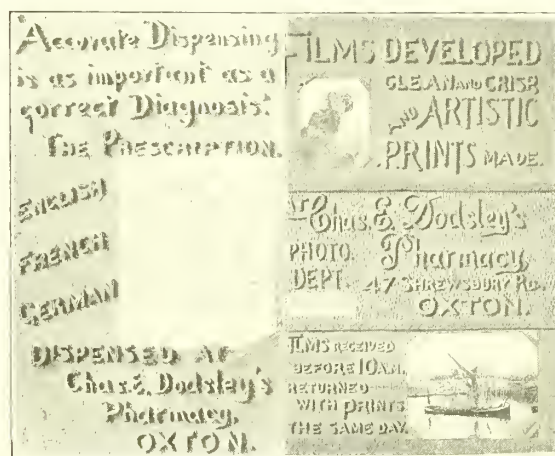
silver medal in the annual competition. Subsequently he studied at Dorpat, under Dragendorf, whose "Plant Analysis" he translated into English and published in 1884. He was associated with his father and brother (Mr. T. E. Greenish) in business for some time, and in 1890 succeeded Mr. E. M. Holmes as teacher of materia medica at the School of Pharmacy; in 1896 he was appointed Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy, and four years later the name of his chair was changed to "Pharmaceutics." He is the author of a modern text-book on materia medica, which is a mine to some of his contemporaries. Professor Greenish is regarded as the pharmacist *par excellence* for the editorship. His past experience and the confidence in which he is held by his colleagues on the Committee of Reference marked him out for the appointment.

Individuality in Advertising.

By Chas. E. Dodsley.

[T will be conceded in the first place that at the present stage of business-life, advertising in some form or another is as essential to the success of a business as the holding of stock. What will be the most efficient form of advertisement to adopt is the paramount difficulty to settle. Three things of importance have to be considered: first, the class of customer it is desired to reach; second, the radius to be covered; and third, the amount available for expenditure.

The form of advertisement I suggest in this article has many advantages, as the illustrations show—they are picture post-cards photographed from self-made bas-relief plaques. It may be varied so as to appeal to all classes of clients. It can by halfpenny post be made effective over any radius. The attractive and unique style ensures



TWO BAS-RELIEF POSTCARDS.

An autograph prescription is used in the first and two photo prints in the second.

its being studied and passed round. A series of follow-ups in different-coloured inks impresses the recipient with your individual style of advertisement, so that wherever seen it is at once intuitively connected with your own establishment. For introducing specialities it is unapproachable, as your advertising of the speciality is a speciality in itself. And perhaps the greatest recommendation is that not everyone can imitate, for each block turned out bears the impress of the individual.

HOW TO PRODUCE A CAST.

The materials required are a box of grey plastieine and a piece of thick plate-glass, about 14 in. by 9 in. (this I have found the most convenient size to work upon), with a wooden skewer sharpened to a point at one end and

about $\frac{1}{16}$ in. in thickness (this is used for ornamentation), an ointment-slab, and a pill-knife.

First cover the glass with an even thin layer of plasticine, spread just the same way as spreading a cantharides blister. Having made a fair copy on paper of the design and wording, roll out a length of plasticine on the pill-slab



TWO BAS-RELIEF POSTCARDS.

to the required thinness, according to the size of the letters, cut off the portions required for forming each letter, pick the parts up with a large needle, and place in position; a slight pressure will make them adhere and close up the joints. Having finished off all the lettering and design or ornamentation, put the photographs or cartons to be copied into position last of all. Plasticine being somewhat of a greasy nature is apt to soak through and mark the paper or cardboard.

The bas-relief is now ready for being photographed. Fix in an upright position, at a right angle to the source of light, the angle at which the light falls upon the cast determining the depth of shadows. The correct angle at which to obtain the most effective lighting will depend upon the subject and whether there is a carton, bottle, or other outstanding object; this of course will cast a much deeper shadow, in some cases quite obliterating all detail. Unless extreme contrast is desired, use a backed plate of ordinary speed, making your negative exact p.c. size.

From a clear contrast-print a half-tone block can be made at varying prices, a thousand post-cards, including the cost of block, being from 15s. to 25s. For high-class advertising, circulated through the post, I have found this bas-relief work the most effective of any form of advertising I have adopted.

Speciality-pushing Ideas.

Corn Cure.

HERE again is a preparation daily in demand which, properly advertised and pushed, yields a good profit.

FORMULA.—A preparation which is thoroughly satisfactory, and which, by giving almost immediate relief to sufferers from painful corns, soon becomes popular, consists of:

| | | | |
|---------------------------------|-----|-----|--------|
| Salicylic acid | ... | ... | 5j. |
| Extract of belladonna | ... | ... | 5ss. |
| Castor oil | ... | ... | 5ss. |
| Powdered resin | ... | ... | 15 gr. |
| Flexible collodion (methylated) | ... | ... | 5j. |

Mix

Directions.—Paint the corn night and morning for four days, then soak the foot in hot water, when the corn may be easily removed.

PACKING.—Put up in 5j. actinics, with brush, and pack in slide-boxes, which have the advantages of enabling

suitable literature to be enclosed, and also of making a neater and larger package.

ADVERTISING.—The same remarks apply to this as to other specialities which are mentioned in this series. The window-display may be made thus:

A good title is "Stand at ease"—it should be printed red in bold type, and affixed to the top of the window next the glass. A large bowl containing packages of "Blank's Corn Cure" should be suspended from the window-ceiling (in the centre). Large cards bearing respectively wording as under should be placed on each side of the window:

| | | | |
|--------------|-----|-----|--------------------|
| (a) CHAP. I. | ... | ... | Bad Corns. |
| CHAP. II. | ... | ... | Blank's Corn Cure. |
| CHAP. III. | ... | ... | No More Corns. |
| (b) CAUSE | ... | ... | Pressure. |
| EFFECT | ... | ... | Corns. |
| REMEDY | ... | ... | Blank's Corn Cure. |

Make a sign or direction-post bearing wording such as "Follow the Directions," or "Follow Good Advice," and fix to the floor on one side of the window, but not too close to the frame. Now print suitable wording on three or four fairly large cards (uniform in size), hang them against the window, and by means of coloured ribbons connect up with the direction-post. Here are a few suitable phrases:

"A bad corn cured for good money."

" $\frac{7}{8}$ d. + 1 minute a day for four days will cure your corns."

"You'll walk the stoniest paths in comfort if you use Blank's Corn Cure."

"No need to 'pick your way' if you use Blank's Corn Cure."

A large card for the centre of the window (floor) may be worded "Blank's Corn Cure" (line 1); a package affixed with price at side (line 2); "Not an Experiment, but a Real Cure" (line 3). Fill up any spaces with suitably arranged piles of packages. Green crinkled paper suspended from the window-ceiling makes a good background; and a suitable circular can be easily drawn up from phrases in this article.—Stanley Robinson.

INDIA AND THE EAST.

(From the "C. & D." Correspondents.)

PATENT-MEDICINE TAXES.—The Japanese revenue from this tax is increasing. It will probably yield 200,000 yen in 1911, against 180,000 yen last year.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS' SAMPLES.—An agreement has been concluded between the British and the Japanese Government on the subject of reciprocal facilities for the clearance of commercial travellers' samples.

CAPTURED BY PIRATES.—Mr. W. J. Murray, a Hong-Kong chemist, contributes an account to the "Standard" of his experiences at the hands of pirates. Mr. Murray and his fellow-travellers were captured while on a trip along the Yang-Tse coast and robbed of all their possessions. The twenty-four pirates were afterwards captured, and by order of the chief mandarin were executed on the following day.

MEDICAL DEVELOPMENTS.—The newly organised medical college of the South Manchurian Railway Co. will be opened in September. The company is now assembling students in Tokyo. The Chinese Governor of Mukden is also constructing a large building for the Higher Medical College which is to be amalgamated with the medical course of the High School and the pharmacy course of the Higher Business College. The Chinese college will be opened at the same time as the South Manchurian Railway college.

IN PENANG.—The George Town Dispensary, Ltd., a few months ago opened a branch at No. 4 Beach Street, George Town. The "Penang Gazette" reports that the temporary fittings have now given place to up-to-date mahogany and bent plate-glass showcases, fine drug-furniture, with globe-stoppered and recess-labelled bottles, and a well-equipped dispensing department, in which there are special cold chambers for volatile preparations. Mr. C. H. Webber, the manager, is complimented for making the pharmacy "rank among the finest in the East."

Inspection of Pharmacies in France.

By Gaston Pegurier, of Nice, Pharmacien, Doctor of Pharmacy, Pharmacy Inspector of the Alpes Maritimes Department.

THE inspection of pharmacies in France dates from the time when pharmacy was accorded special legislation and privileges. It is therefore an institution of old standing which has survived revolutionary abolitions and continues as vigorous as ever, despite the changes wrought in our profession by new legal enactments.

The decree of Thermidor 25, year XI. (i.e., August 13, 1803), regulating the schools of pharmacy, instituted the inspection of pharmacies, and continued in force up to 1908. These annual visits were instituted with the object of ensuring the good quality of simple and composite drugs and medicines in stock. Members of the commission entrusted with these inspections were chosen in Paris from the professors of the schools of medicine and pharmacy, assisted by a police official. In the provinces the members, three in number, were elected by the prefect chosen from the doctors, pharmacists, and chemists forming the Departmental Council of Hygiene. The inspection, to be of a valid nature, had to be undertaken by the whole commission, and not by one only or even a fraction of its members. None of the latter had so far the title of Inspector of Pharmacies. Moreover, the commission might not draw up a report or take judiciary proceedings without the assistance of the police official, or, failing him, of the mayor of the locality. The result was a ridiculous distribution of forces and a ceremonial complicating the system of inspection to the point of making the inspection purely fictitious in character, and the visits remained at least nominally strictly annual. The law of June 25, 1908, was a direct consequence of the Bill passed for the repression of frauds in foodstuffs and pharmaceutical products, and had the effect of completely reorganising the inspection of pharmacies, making it stricter, more logical and efficacious. For the first time justice was done to pharmacists, and no one but a pharmacist might inspect pharmacies; analytical chemists and doctors are no longer eligible, thus avoiding the risk of employing persons whose capacity in pharmaceutical matters might be open to discussion. Pharmacy was thus freed from a servitude which had lasted too long and which could only injure its reputation by illusory control and repression. Article 29 of the law passed on June 25, 1908, is as follows :

With the object of ensuring the application of the laws and regulations at present in vigour with regard to the exercise of pharmacy and the repression of frauds in drugs and medicines, and with regard especially to a verification of the quality of the products and the tracing of cases of the unauthorised manufacture and sale of preparations or medicinal compounds, measures shall be taken once a year to inspect pharmacies, medicinal depôts kept by doctors or veterinary surgeons, druggists' stores, herbalists' and grocers' premises, barbers' and perfumers' shops, depôts of mineral-waters, and all such places in which medicinal products or hygienic products are manufactured, sold, or warehoused. Pharmacists, druggists, and all holders of medicinal products or hygienic products will be expected to show all drugs or compounds which they may have in their shops, laboratories, and other premises.

By Article 30, the inspection of pharmacies and medicinal depôts kept by doctors, veterinary surgeons, etc., can only be entrusted to agents holding the diploma of pharmacist. The inspection of pharmacies entrusted to a sole inspecting pharmacist for each district to be determined by the administrative authorities has therefore an essential object :

1. To verify the cleanliness of pharmacies and laboratories and the qualities of the medicinal products.
2. To repress any breaking of the law with regard to the exercise and the monopoly of pharmacy.

The first of these points is ensured on the one hand by the visits, which must at least be annual, but which can be made as frequent as the inspector may judge proper; and on the other hand by the confiscation of drugs and medicines which the inspector shall send for analysis to an official laboratory connected with one of the superior

schools of pharmacy. This confiscation must take place by means of the seizure of four samples of one product.* These samples are sealed and labelled without any mention of the pharmacist on whose premises they were obtained, and a legal deposition is drafted and read to the pharmacist. These confiscations are usually effected without any cause for suspicion of fraud, and are chiefly intended to apply to all a general law of inspection and control. Pharmacists, of whom the great majority are men of undoubted integrity, have, moreover, submitted to these formalities quite willingly, appreciating that they have nothing to fear from the results, and that the law, which is so severe with regard to frauds, will attain only the really fraudulent.

Finally, in order to ensure a repression of the illegal practice of pharmacy, the right is vested in the inspector of drawing up depositions and detecting in the course of his visits, which are usually unexpected, any infractions which may be going on, such as on grocers', druggists', herbalists' premises, &c., and of which he may have been previously advised. This right had so far been vested only in a police official. The clandestine sale of medicines was thus seriously checked.

In the fulfilment of their duties inspecting pharmacists are assisted, should they desire it, by adjutant inspectors, usually chosen from superior police officials. The latter have no mandate to visit pharmacies, but they have to inspect all grocers' or druggists' premises, independently of the round of inspection which the inspecting pharmacist may judge desirable to undertake in this class of establishments. They must take the opinion of the inspecting pharmacist in case of doubt on any facts relative to the illegal exercise of pharmacy. On the other hand, though this is not obligatory, the inspecting pharmacist may require the adjutant inspector, having the authority of a commissary (or inspector) of police, to draw up a deposition or impose his authority by force, if it should be necessary to use force in view of opposition or resistance. This is, however, of rare occurrence, as very severe penal punishments are inflicted on those who may use force or violence towards an inspector in the exercise of his functions.

It may thus be seen that the authority of an inspecting pharmacist is far-reaching, and that consequently his impartiality and competence must be beyond a shadow of doubt.

The new law on the inspection of pharmacies has provided for this essential condition in dealing with the nomination of inspectors. Provision has also been made to ensure the selection of inspectors being free from political influences by placing the elective authority in the hands of competent authorities who are best in a position to judge independently of the scholastic career or professional capacity of the candidates. The nomination of the inspecting pharmacists is, therefore, in the first place, in the hands of the director or dean of the faculty or school of pharmacy belonging to the academic district to be confided to the inspector. The director has thus the exclusive right of proposing inspectors, but it is always the prefect of the department who has to ratify this choice and make nominations. The latter must, moreover, assure himself beforehand that the inspector proposed by the faculty has the moral qualifications and the political and commercial independence necessary to ensure a satisfactory execution of his charge. The prefect can refuse, for the above various reasons, to accept the choice of the director, and can request the latter to make fresh proposals. In the rare case of a conflict of opinion between the director and the prefect, the Minister of Agriculture—who, in conjunction with the Minister of Public Instruction, has the supreme control of the inspection of pharmacies—would be called upon to make the nomination. The selections are thus surrounded with all guarantees desirable, and it may be added that the nomination of adjutant inspectors is made exclusively by the prefects.

* Of the samples, one is addressed to the official laboratory of the faculty, two others being reserved for the experts of the courts in the event of an inculpated pharmacist demanding a counter-expertise. The fourth sample is given to a third expert, whose duty it is to establish the analysis in the event of the first two experts disagreeing.

For preference, inspecting pharmacists are chosen from among professors in pharmacy schools; and in the event of their number being insufficient, from among honorary pharmacists or pharmacists in business considered suitable for the trust. In the latter case the inspecting pharmacist must not be expected to inspect the pharmacies of the district in which he himself practises, to ensure impartiality and independence. The inspection of pharmacies being placed under the control of the schools of pharmacy presents a new advantage. The inspecting pharmacist becomes the necessary bond of union between the practising pharmacist and the staff of the schools. He is entrusted with the superintendence of the apprenticeship stage of the pharmacy students. It is he who instructs the rector of the Academy and the director of the school with regard to the fitting-up of pharmacies, also as regards their laboratory plant and the professional merits of pharmacists authorised to receive pupils in the apprenticeship stage in practical pharmacy. The inspector must also observe that the latter are diligent, and check the diary in which they are expected to enter daily details of the pharmaceutical operations undertaken by them in the pharmacy in which they are engaged. At the close of the year the inspecting pharmacist must submit his report to the director of the faculty, who in turn transmits it to the prefect of the department, with such remarks as he may judge necessary, together with new instructions for the following year.

Thus reorganised, the regulations for the inspection of pharmacies in France constitute a real advance by the removal of certain deficiencies, more rigorous superintendence, and the higher tone given to what is considered a great profession by all civilised nations.

N.B.—It must not be forgotten that the apprenticeship stage in pharmacy, the duration of which has now been fixed at one year, can only be passed in pharmacies whose proprietors have been officially authorised by the rector of the Academy to receive apprentices, on the proposal of the inspecting pharmacist of the district.

Baume de Vie.

THE following recipe was found among the papers of a Swedish physician who died from a fall off his horse at the age of 102. The secret had been preserved in his family for generations. His grandfather lived to the age of 150 years, his mother 107 years, and his father 112 years, by the daily use of a teaspoonful of this elixir, night and morning, in a little tea or coffee. We are indebted for the copy to Mr. Ben. L. Burrell, Ph.C.

Composition.

One oz. and 1 drachm of the best Succotrine aloes, of zedoary, white agaric, gentian, Oriental saffron, and fino rhubarb, of each 1 drachm; put these into a bottle, then add 1 drachm of Venice treacle and pour on a quart of the best French brandy, cover the bottle mouth with wet parchment and when dry prick it full of holes with a pin, so as to prevent the bottle from bursting. Shake it well up twice a day for 14 days, and on the 15th day clear it off through a fine rag. Then add half-pint of brandy to the dregs, which will be as strong as the rest by letting it remain on 4 days.

By the use of this medicine with temperance, health and long life may be attained without bleeding or other medicines. It recruits the strength, animates the spirits, removes the trembling of the nerves, eases the rheumatism and gouty pains, prevents the latter from ascending to the head and stomach. It attenuates those oppressive humours which cause indigestion. It destroys worms, cures heartburn, acidities, giddiness, and colic pains in the stomach and bowels. Indigestion it removes in an hour's time. Purifies the blood, quickens the circulation, restores freshness of complexion and firmness of flesh. It cures intermitting fever at the 3 dose, and what is an admirable quality, a large dose may be taken without danger.

Pills for Rheumatism.

Four grains of the extract of henbane and $\frac{1}{2}$ of a grain of morphia, made into pills each containing the above quantity.—Take one at night and another at morning; do not repeat the dose for a few days, for a repetition is not often required.

The Biograph in Business.

THE idea of using cinematograph or "living" pictures of objects and scenes connected with businesses as a business-helper appears to be growing, and by a coincidence two demonstrations of special interest to our readers have been given during the past week. The first of these was at the Scala Theatre, Charlotte Street, London, W., on Saturday forenoon, September 16, when Mr. John H. Patterson, President of the

NATIONAL CASH-REGISTER COMPANIES,

addressed a large audience on the evolution of the cash-register, the growth of the companies' works at Dayton, Ohio, and the "welfare work" which has been the means of advancing enormously amicable relations between employers and employees. Mr. Patterson was introduced by Mr. H. C. Banwell, managing director of the company in England, and it was explained that the lecture was part of a convention of the representatives of the company which had been held that week for the purpose of educating them in the latest developments of the business. After Mr. Patterson had shown a series of ordinary lantern-views of the factories, giving a piquantly spoken running commentary thereon, he introduced a number of kinemacolor pictures taken at Dayton, which showed the operations which are involved in the construction of cash-registers from the moulder's shop to the testing-rooms, where skilled men see that every machine does what it has been built to do. The films took about an hour to pass through the biograph, and they proved to be intensely interesting from the technical point of view, the working of the machinery being especially well reproduced. Other films illustrated the human and social sides of the industry. One, for example, depicted 6,000 men coming away from work. Mr. Thomas Russell, in moving the thanks of the meeting to Mr. Patterson, well said that the demonstration was a big step in business propaganda, this being the first occasion on which kinemacolor pictures have been used by a business house for business purposes.

"LEMCO" AND "OXO."

The second demonstration was by the manufacturers of Oxo, and was given in their factory at Park Street, Southwark, S.E., on Monday afternoon, September 18. It is over a year since Liebig's Extract of Meat Co., Ltd., showed in London cinematograph-films taken on their cattle-farms in the Argentine, and Monday's demonstration was of a new series of films which have just arrived in London. Mr. Charles E. Gunther, chairman of the company, explained before the demonstration commenced the nature of the company's operations in the Argentine, where they have millions of acres of grazing land, divided into ranches of 10,000 acres each, with herds totalling 350,000 cattle spread over these. The cattle are entirely of Hereford breed and of pedigree origin. As they arrive at the degree of maturity desirable for the production of Lemco and Oxo they are drafted to the works at Colon, 100 miles from Fray Bentos, on the River Plate, where, during the killing season, 3,000 cattle are dealt with daily. About a dozen films were put through the biograph in the course of an hour, and were explained graphically by Mr. John Maltwood. They revealed life, work, and play on ocean, river, ranch, and factories, and formed a remarkable demonstration of the care to the minutest detail which is observed in the rearing of stock. From birth to Colon the cattle live entirely in the open air, and large though the herds are, each beast is known and gets its periodical dip, and is otherwise cared for in order to ensure that the beef used for Lemco and Oxo is sound. The passage of several thousand cows and calves before the lens is a wonderful sight, and that is only one of many stirring scenes which were faithfully pictured at Monday's meeting.

THE LEICESTER MUNICIPAL TECHNICAL SCHOOL.—At this establishment there is a chemical department in which there is a special pharmaceutical course where the subjects of the Minor examination are taught. Local students should make inquiries without delay.

POISONING FATALITIES.

TWELVE cases of poisoning have occurred since our last issue. Of these, two were reported as misadventures and one involves a murder charge, arsenic being the poison alleged to have been employed.

Arsenic.—At the resumed inquiry at Lancaster, on September 14, into the death of James Henry Bingham (*C. & D.*, September 9, index folio 401), a verdict was returned of wilful murder from arsenic administered by his sister, Edith Bingham. The arsenic was contained in "Aemo" weed-killer, supplied by Francis Massey, drysalter, 6 Carr House Lane, who said he supplied James Bingham with 2 gals. on May 19, for which the deceased signed. The book, however, was destroyed. Witness said he got a new poison-book on May 31, and could not find the other. It must have gone with the office rubbish. The Coroner: Have you not shown one to the police since? Witness: Yes, for June, but not containing the tins supplied to deceased. When was it destroyed?—I could not tell you. I did not know till Dr. Johnson came. I told the deceased it was poisonous, but he knew. Detective Johnson spoke to finding three empty tins of weed-killer, the last one on September 5, behind the door on the steps leading from the witness-room to the passage behind the witness-box in the Crown Court. On September 5 he (witness) bought a tin of weed-killer and took it sealed to Mr. W. H. Roberts, analyst, Liverpool. Mr. Roberts stated he analysed the weed-killer. The tin contained a gallon of pale straw-coloured liquid with a brownish-black deposit, and consisted of a strong solution of white arsenic in alkali. It contained 97 grains of white arsenic to the fluid ounce, corresponding to rather more than 2 lb. to the gallon. Two grains of arsenic, or 10 drops, or one-sixteenth of a teaspoonful of the fluid would be an average fatal dose. One gallon would poison 7,000 people, or six tins would poison the population of Lancaster. The black deposit consisted of impurities in the alkali used in the preparation of the weed-killer. When shaken with the liquid it turned brown, but it rapidly settled again. It contained no dye, and had an alkaline taste similar to soda. It had not a pronounced taste. The Coroner: Ten drops would be practically tasteless? Witness: Not by itself. Would 10 drops in half a tumbler of water taste?—Yes, like diluted carbonate of soda. Supposing a fatal dose was put on a beefsteak and cooked, would that have flavour?—Much more than a fatal dose could be put on and cooked without the slightest fear of it being detected. There are labels on with the words "Poison" and "This compound, of which arsenic is an ingredient, is a poison."

Caustic Soda.—At the London Hospital on September 19, Geo. J. Howard (15), Bethnal Green, died from caustic-soda poisoning. A verdict was returned of "Suicide while of unsound mind."

Carbolic Acid.—While temporarily insane through ill-health, Robert Thompson (32), Andrew's House, Marley Hill, drank some carbolic acid, with fatal results.—A man named William Gooderham, Harpurhey, Manchester, was found dead from carbolic acid. He had been out of work for a fortnight.—Another case of suicide occurred at Ardwick, Manchester, when William Henry Gollings (44) poisoned himself with carbolic acid in Boggart Hole, Clough Park.—A Nottingham woman named Gillingham drank carbolic acid in mistake for beer. The acid was kept in a cupboard by the side of the beer, the bottles being similar. The woman was also very short-sighted.—An Eastney woman named Phippard, when depressed because of her married sister's health, drank carbolic acid. The poison was supplied by the Portsmouth Borough Health Department for disinfecting drains.

Laudanum.—John Robert Creek (59), of Sutton Bridge, poisoned himself with laudanum while temporarily insane. He obtained sixpennyworth of laudanum from Mr. A. L. Jones, chemist and druggist, who stated, in reply to the Coroner at the inquest, that he did not make any inquiries as to what the deceased required the poison for.—Alice Treece (43), wife of a Hull fisherman, died from laudanum poisoning, having purchased four separate pennyworths at different shops.

Morphine.—Frederick Ford, a chemist's assistant, with Mr. James Taylor, chemist and druggist, 132 Trongate, Glasgow, was on September 13 discovered by a fellow-assistant to be very ill. Medical assistance was at once summoned, when it was found that the man was suffering from morphine-poisoning. His removal to the infirmary was ordered, but on his arrival there it was found that he was already dead.

Potassium Cyanide.—A Battersea labourer named Leicester (48) took potassium cyanide after violently assaulting his wife. It was stated at the inquest that he purchased the poison from a chemist on the pretence that it was for a photographer.

Sulphonal.—John Gooding (70), formerly a schoolkeeper, of Bromley-by-Bow, who was known to take sulphonal tablets to induce sleep, died as a result of an overdose. "Death by misadventure" was the verdict of the jury.

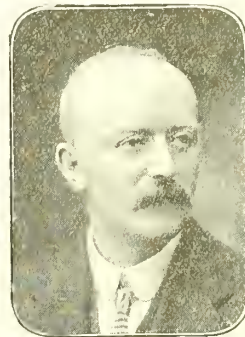
Sulphuric Acid.—Matthew James Harper (43) North Ormesby, Middlesbrough, who had been ill for years, swallowed sulphuric acid seven weeks ago. He lingered in great agony till this week, when he died from "exhaustion due to corrosive poisoning."

ASSOCIATION AFFAIRS.

Association Presidents.

THE newly elected President of the Salford Pharmacists' Association is Mr. David Allan Cargill, pharmaceutical

chemist, who is well known in Salford and Manchester. He carries on business at 63 Lower Broughton Road, Manchester, and began his pharmaceutical career by an apprenticeship with Mr. John Robertson, West Port, Arbroath. Subsequently he was an assistant with Messrs. Chalmers & Son, Newport, Salop, and also in Edinburgh. While in the Scottish capital he attended Mr. Duncan's classes at the Royal Dispensary, and passed the Minor examination in April 1889 and the Major six months later. After obtaining his diploma, Mr. Cargill had two years' more experience as senior assistant to Mr. Eardly, Glossop Road, Sheffield, and in 1891 purchased the business at Broughton which he has since so successfully carried on.



MR. D. A. CARGILL.

Brief Records.

Salford Pharmacists' Association. The first meeting of the session was held on September 14, Mr. D. A. Cargill in the chair. There were also present Messrs. Jones, Simmons, Stout, Gell, Harrop, Davison, Brown, Fletcher, and Hamilton. Messrs. Lewis and Davison were selected for appointment as Divisional Secretaries. The question of the annual dinner was discussed, and it was decided to hold it as usual in the middle of November.

West Ham Association of Pharmacists.—A meeting was held at Earldam Hall, Forest Gate, on September 14, at 7 P.M., Mr. A. H. Cleland (President) in the chair. Messrs. J. H. Matthews, W. R. Barnes, H. Soper, and H. Cocker were nominated for re-election as Divisional Secretaries. At 8 o'clock Mr. Lionel Laurance delivered a lecture on "Visual Optics and Sight-testing." It was illustrated with lantern-slides and was much enjoyed. Mr. Laurance afterwards invited and answered questions bearing on the subject, and on the motion of Mr. Seed, seconded by Mr. Mitchell, he was most cordially thanked.

GAZETTE.

Partnerships Dissolved.

BARRY, W. J. M., and SEAGER, F. R., Penarth, Bute Dock, Cardiff, and Barry Dock, physicians and surgeons, under the style of Barry & Seager.

FORBES, F., and FORBES, W. L., Earl's Court Square, London. S.W., patent-medicine proprietors, under the style of the Kioppe Remedies Co.

KEENAN, J., and AUSTEN, A. W., Putney, general medical practitioners, under the style of Keenan & Austen.

PETTIE & WHITELAW, 128 Nethergate, Dundee, and 9 Rosemount Viaduct, Aberdeen, surgical-instrument, artificial-limb, bandage, and truss makers.

The Bankruptcy Acts, 1883 and 1890.

RECEIVING ORDER.

NOBLE, WILLIAM DESMOND, Wells Street, Cable Street, Stepney, and Whitecross Street, chemist and druggist.

NEW SOUTH WALES PLATINUM.—The production in New South Wales during 1910 amounted to 332 oz., valued at 1,418/., against 440 oz., valued at 1,720/., in 1909.

The Grocers' Exhibition.

THAT this is the grocer's week is a fact which cannot be gainsaid, after a visit to the Nineteenth Annual International Exhibition and Market in connection with the grocery, provision, oil, Italian warehouse, and allied trades, which is now being held at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, N. The annual spectacle is as artistic as usual, but the colour scheme on this occasion is of a "quieter" order, and renders the *tout ensemble* more subdued. Paper-bag cookery is one of the features, demonstrations taking place throughout the day. Tea also enjoys special prominence from the fact that an influential committee has been formed with a view to educating public taste to demand the finer qualities. With this object a Fine Tea Fund Committee is giving educational lectures, including an interesting series of lantern and cinematograph pictures. These show every stage of tea-growing from the clearing of the forests on the hillsides of Assam to the growth, gathering, and preparation of the leaf. Another feature is the illustrated lectures of the best methods of window-dressing, and "How it's done" is shown by means of typical pictures and a skilled lecturer. The collection of working machinery appears to be quite as large as usual, and includes fruit-cleaning, coffee-roasting, bacon-cutting, butter-weighing, bottle-filling, and baking. During the week several conferences are to be held in the Gibeys Hall, and there was held a debate on the Government's Shops Bill and the National Insurance Bill. At the annual dinner of the Institute of Certificated Grocers on Wednesday evening Sir James Crichton Browne took the chair. In the main galleries the display of honey in connection with the prizes offered by the British Bee-keepers is better than the previous year, in spite of the fact that the drought has been disastrous to some branches of agriculture. We understand that the quality is excellent this season.

Among the many articles of sustenance to be found in the Hall, "LEMCO" and "Oxo" are pre-eminent. They again occupy their special position, where they have numerous lady-attendants distributing the beverages hot from their white and gold stand. In conversation with Mr. Marland we learned that the factories (London, Fray Bentos, and Colon) cover 500 acres, the number of their employes is from 5,000 to 6,000, and they own forty-five cattle-ranches. Full particulars of their 5-per-cent. bonus scheme are to be had at the stall. Almost adjoining is the stall of BOVRIL, LTD., where the staple products of the company are well displayed, the new pictures being one of the "draws." Not far away COLEMAN & CO., LTD., proclaim the merits of "Wincarnis" inside their reception room, around which are built up many stacks of bottles of this sustaining tonic. STEPHEN SMITH & CO. have an up-to-date grocer's shop-front dressed by an expert, showing Hall's Wine, Keystone burgundy, and other spirituous beverages, while EDWARDS, LTD., show Dr. Hall's "Vin Sanguis." "ME-MALTO" is the name of a new wine exhibited by H. G. Kingham & Co. This is a combination of genuine Alto Douro port with Liebig's beef and malt-extract. According to "The Lancet" the samples submitted possessed the real flavour of a genuine port, with a suggestion of meat and malt-extract. HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO., LTD., dispense their dainty and appetising food at a pretty display on the ground floor. One of the "draws" of the Exhibition is the now familiar "St. Ivel" cottage in which a display of lactic cheese is made. W. T. OWBRIDGE, LTD., have a small but neat stand of the Owbridge specialities, including their lung-tonic, embrocation, pills, pill salve, brown salve, dog-powder, mange-ointment, etc. With the approach of winter the demand for these remedies (especially the lung-tonic) is increasing, and the various lines prove good business for retailers, as the prices are protected and show a profit of fully 25 per cent. Among the advertising novelties, of which there is a large display, is a new bone toothpick with six folding picks or blades in miniature pocket-knife form. These novelties, among others, are the means adopted to advertise the Owbridge specialities, and the company will be pleased to supply beautiful showcards, etc., on receipt of card. The

LONDON AND COLONIAL MANUFACTURING CO. exhibit their patent ("Loncol") adjustable show-stands which are now familiar to our readers. These show-stands are recommended where a display is required in either the shop or window. They are so constructed and arranged that each tier, any number of which may be employed, slides into the one beneath. The tiers are fixed at the desired height by means of grooves or fillets. The principal items at the stall of W. B. FORDHAM & SONS, LTD., are the Seal Brand Metal-polish (Meyer's Putz Cream) and Newth's Furniture-cream. The metal-polish, for which the company has built up a big reputation, is for polishing brass, copper, tin, zinc, and other metals. It is put up in tins and bottles in the form of a cream, and is guaranteed to be free from grit, acid, or poison. A prominent position in the Entrance Hall is occupied by the "SANITAS" CO., LTD., where they exhibit a good selection of their well-known disinfecting specialities. Our attention was directed to the new "Sanitas" distemper, a non-poisonous preparation, containing a large proportion of "Sanitas" material. The distemper can be supplied in any desired shade, and is particularly adapted for the walls and ceilings of hospitals, factories, workhouses, cellars, etc. We learn that it has been readily taken up by Boards of Guardians, veterinary surgeons, and others. Another company exhibiting in the Entrance Hall is DANYSZ VIRUS, LTD., which exhibit was recently noticed in our report of the Confectioners' Exhibition. The MAYPOLE CO. (1899), LTD., at their exhibit have an effective scheme of draping, all the ribbons employed in the decorations being dyed with Maypole soap, which gives a very tasteful appearance. The items include the well-known penny fast dyes, straw-hat polish, perfumery, and toilet-soaps. ZOG, LTD., demonstrate the efficiency of a preparation for cleaning light paint and enamel-work. A drop or two on a wet cloth and a light rub over the dirty marks or smudges quickly removes them; it is equally adapted for cleaning silver and plate. WILLIAMS BROS. & CO. show harmless colours for foodstuffs, colours for all kinds of inks, soap, and candles, and finest blacks and browns, etc., for boot-polishes. WM. GARDNER & SONS (GLOUCESTER), LTD., in their usual bay position on the ground floor, make a comprehensive display of their sifting and mixing machines, including one for sifting, mixing, and spraying essences or flavourings into custard-powders, egg-powders, fruit-crystals, etc.; another machine is for grating or rasping for rusks, sugar, bread-crumbs, etc. The COMET CHEMICAL CO., LTD., have a similar exhibit to that which was shown at the recent Confectioners' Exhibition, including a full selection of chemicals suitable for grocers and allied trades. The fourth edition of the "Sundry Packer's Guide," giving recipes for manufacturing sundries, is distributed at their stall. CONSOL AUTOMATIC AERATORS, LTD., have in operation their now familiar patent automatic combined aerator and syphon-filler, and combined aerator and bottler, while FLUGEL & CO. operate their carbonating machinery, syphon and bottle filling and soda-fountains. RUDDUCK & CO., on the ground floor, have a remarkable collection of shop-fittings and utensils for grocers and chemists. Some of the items in which Messrs. Rudduck specialise include counters, cashiers' desks, store-bins, canisters, mirrors, scales, etc. The NATIONAL CASH-REGISTER CO., LTD., occupy their special position in the centre of the Great Hall, where they show their latest models of registers and autographic tills to the uninitiated traders. G. H. GLEDHILL & SONS, LTD., have also a prominent exhibit, where they show a large variety of mechanical cash-checking appliances suitable for all traders. An entirely new machine which is surely the last word in cash-checking comprises a till which, by ingenious contrivances, adds totals, prints and dates receipts, and is a detail strip-printer. This machine sells at 24/. MR. THOMAS O'BRIEN has also a selection of patent self-closing check-tills. Other exhibits include "Fazenda" coffee, T. Symington & Co. (coffee-beverages), Lamson Paragon Supply Co. (check-books, etc.), Southall & Smith (electric automatic weighing-machines), A. Riddle & Co., Ltd. (Stower's beverages), Maggi's Products (soaps in tablets, etc.), John Mackintosh, Ltd. (toffees), Molassine Co. (dog and puppy cakes), Woollen & Co., Ltd. (advertising novelties, showcards, etc.), Geo. Mason & Co., Ltd.

("O. K." sauce, etc.), Selphosa Salt Co., Ltd. (table-salt), F. Chivers & Co. (carpet motor soaps, etc.), W. T. Ellmore & Son (delivery trucks, etc.), R. Hyde & Co., Ltd. (bird-foods), Rothschild & Baker (trucks, etc.).

Java Cinchona.

IN the cultivation of cinchona in Java, planters, as a general rule, adopt the practice of uprooting a definite proportion of their plantations each year, and replant the cleared area with new trees. Heer van Leersum, the Director of the Java Government cinchona undertakings, prefers the plan of thick planting and gradual elimination of poor and badly grown trees, with the ultimate formation of thinly populated plantations of finely grown old trees. He has recently attempted to defend this plan on the ground of its greater financial advantage to planters, and has published the following figures of yield of bark for plantations of *Ledgeriana* trees varying in age from twenty-one to forty-four years:

| Year | Yield of bark in $\frac{1}{2}$ kilos. | Number of trees | Quinine sulphate in bark % | Quinine sulphate per tree kilos. | Total quinine sulphate (calculated) kilos. |
|------|--|--------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1895 | 8,008 | 82 | 7.06 | 3.44 | 282 |
| 1896 | 3,846 | 39 | 8.04 | 3.96 | 154 |
| 1897 | 4,172 | 42 | 7.79 | 3.86 | 162 |
| 1898 | 5,180 | 57 | 7.10 | 3.22 | 183 |
| 1899 | 7,028 | 70 | 7.18 | 3.60 | 252 |
| 1900 | 3,037 | 28 | 6.73 | 3.65 | 102 |
| 1901 | 3,207 | 30 | 5.97 | 3.20 | 93 |
| 1902 | 4,778 | 39 | 5.92 | 3.60 | 140 |
| 1903 | 11,900 | 99 | 5.56 | 3.34 | 330 |
| 1904 | 12,441 | 91 | 6.36 | 4.34 | 395 |
| 1905 | 12,059 | 88 | 6.53 | 4.24 | 373 |
| 1906 | 10,256 | 89 | 6.54 | 3.80 | 338 |
| 1907 | 7,197 | 56 | 6.87 | 4.40 | 246 |
| 1908 | 15,520 | 103 | 6.65 | 5.— | 515 |
| 1909 | 12,343 | 78 | 6.79 | 5.37 | 419 |
| 1910 | 3,821 | 27 | 6.20 | 4.40 | 119 |
| | | 1,018 | | | 4,106 |

These figures were published in "Teysmannia" early this year, and are supplemented by further data in the second quarterly report on the Government cinchona plantations for 1911, of which the following are samples. Nine bouws of *Ledgeriana* trees, thirty years old, gave on the average 850 kilograms of bark per bouw per year during 1896-1910, the yield in 1910 being 950 kilograms per bouw. Two bouws of *Ledgeriana* trees, twenty-five years old, furnished on the average 600 kilograms of bark per bouw per year during 1896-1910, the yield in 1910 being 1,030 kilograms per bouw.

Heer van Leersum argues that in view of the great increase in yield of bark and quinine from older trees shown by these data his method of working is worth adopting generally. A correspondent of the "Indische Mercuur," however, points out that if the whole of the trees referred to in the first set of figures had been uprooted in 1895 the bark sold, and the proceeds invested at 4 per cent., the capital available at the present time from this transaction would be fl. 63,000, whereas, on Heer van Leersum's figures, the sum realised is only fl. 51,720, or a loss of fl. 11 per tree; and if the method is persisted in for the whole of the Government undertakings, the loss amounts to about fl. 3,850,000. The ordinary planter expects a return of 10 per cent. on his capital, and if this rate be assumed, the loss is, of course, proportionately greater.

Apart from the item referred to above, the second quarterly report contains little of interest. The weather was cold and wet, and labour was scarce and expensive, and both these factors have led to delays in harvesting and the performance of all plantation work, but fortun-

ately little trouble has been experienced from diseases and insect pests. Several matters of minor interest in connection with cinchona were mentioned at the last meeting of the Preanger Bond. Further subscriptions have been received towards the prize for the best method of estimating quinine in bark, and it seems likely that the prize will be increased. Heer van Leersum mentioned that a new uprooting machine has been put on the market by Heer Bertling which is apparently giving good results. The question as to whether the movement for raising the price of bark should be undertaken by a special association of planters or by an enlarged Preanger Bond was mooted, but no conclusion was arrived at. In this connection it is of interest to note that it is announced that, as no arrangement has been made with the Bandong factory, the whole of the Government bark, estimated at 1,000,000 kilograms, is to be sold in Holland this year, and is expected to bring 25 cents per kilo.

According to the report of the Garoet Cinchona Company for 1910, the low price prevailing for bark was a serious matter for planters. The average prices realised were 3 cents per unit for hybrid bark and 4.85 cents for *Succirubra* bark, the former with 6.12 per cent, and the latter with 3 per cent, quinine sulphate. The company had available 43,880 kilograms of bark, including 6,916 kilograms remaining from the previous year. They sold 40,856.8 kilograms of bark, realising fl. 14,170, from which fl. 1,748 has to be deducted for freight to Amsterdam and fl. 2,205 for insurance, sales expenses, etc., leaving fl. 10,142 as the net return. The company had a credit balance of fl. 94.05 at the end of 1909, and this was reduced to fl. 11.24 at the end of 1910.

PERSONALITIES.

Notes for this section sent to the Editor should be authenticated, and must not be in the nature of advertisements.

MR. H. M. DAVENPORT, a director of Camwal, Ltd., has lowered the "bogey" score at the Home Park Golf Course by two holes.

DR. HARVEY J. WILEY has been exonerated by the President of the United States from the implications recently levelled against him.

MR. J. J. NOCK, a member of the gardening staff of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, has been appointed Curator of the Hakgala Gardens, Ceylon.

MR. W. COLLINGWOOD WILLIAMS, B.Sc., F.I.C., analyst for Liverpool, has resigned that post, having been appointed whole-time county analyst for Lancashire.

MR. W. GRIFFITH ROBERTS, chemist and druggist, Llanfairfechan, has been elected a member of the Executive Committee of the newly formed Llanfairfechan Traders' Association.

MR. THOMAS J. BARRATT, D.L., of Messrs. A. & F. Pears, Ltd., is now on a visit to the United States. The publication of a fine new work by Mr. Barratt on Hampstead is announced.

MR. JOHN R. JOHNSON, Ph.C., F.C.S., formerly Government pharmacist and analyst in Jamaica, and manager of the pharmacy of the Society of Apothecaries, Water Lane, Blackfriars, E.C., who, for the past six years has represented Messrs. Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co. in the Far East, Canada, and Newfoundland, has obtained an appointment with Messrs. Clayton & Jovett, Ltd. (Liverpool), essence manufacturers, as chemist and assistant to the managing director.

MR. HORACE DAVENPORT, Ph.C., President of the Amateur Swimming Association, and Chairman of Camwal, Ltd., presided last week at the luncheon to Mr. T. W. Burgess, the Channel swimmer, given at the White City, Shepherd's Bush, and presented the Alexander Cup to Mr. Burgess, whose feat he described as Burgessian. Mr. Davenport was amateur champion swimmer of the mile from 1874 to 1879, and long distance champion from 1877 to 1879, both inclusive. He was also champion plunger, and one time swim from Southsea to the Isle of Wight and back without landing. He was to have attempted the Channel swim as well, but his father, the late Mr. J. T. Davenport, persuaded him not to.

TRADE REPORT.

The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock, after which much expense may be incurred in garbling and the like. Qualities of chemicals, drugs, oils, and many other commodities vary greatly, and higher prices than those here quoted are charged for selected qualities of natural products even in bulk quantities. Retail buyers cannot, therefore, for these and other reasons, expect to purchase at the prices quoted here.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., September 21.

THERE is a fair amount of business passing in the produce and chemical markets, in spite of the unsatisfactory condition of affairs on the Continent. Price changes are somewhat numerous, but the bulk of them are unimportant. Opium is quiet with the withdrawal of buyers, who are hoping for easier prices. Morphine remains firm, and an advance of 1s. 5d. is announced in codeine and salts. It is stated that an advance of 2s. 3d. is also imminent in santolin, but it has not crystallised as yet. Quick-silver is easier in second-hands, with an uncertain tendency. Among drugs and dysenteries, tragacanth has been in demand, and Persian galls remain quiet. Balsam tolu continues very scarce, with prices nominal. Burdock-root is easier, and chamomiles are unaltered, holders offering very sparingly from primary market. Castor oil is dearer for English pressed. Colocynth pulp remains plentiful. Ergot is firm and in demand. Isinglass is dearer, and senega firm. In the essential-oil section, American peppermint oil continues firm but quiet. Star-anise oil is firmer on the spot. West Indian bay, tansy, and spearmint oils are all more or less higher. Bergamot and orange oils are unaltered, the latter being easier. Lemon is higher in some quarters, but not in others; new crop business is restricted by the high prices asked by speculators. Lemon-grass is scarce and dear. Other changes include a slight advance in copper sulphate and, to a larger extent in red and white lead. Turpentine is unaltered, and shellac steady. The following table shows the principal alterations:

| Higher | Firmer | Easier | Lower |
|--------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------|
| Bay oil | Copper sulphate | Araca | Aloes (Cape) |
| Cardamoms | Liquoric root | Burdock root | Guaiacum |
| Castor oil | Nutmegs | Cream of tartar | Gamboge |
| Codeine and salts | Pepper | Orange oil | Ipecacuanha |
| Isinglass | Sarsaparilla (grey Jam. and Lima) | Quicksilver (seconds) | Myrrh |
| Lemon oil | | | Wax, bees' |
| Red and white lead | | | |
| Spearmint oil | | | |
| Tansy oil | | | |

Manchester Chemical Market.

September 19.

The position of matters in this centre remains much the same as that of last week. For next year's contracts buyers of bleaching-powder are readily responding with business at the moderate prices now ruling, although some manufacturers have serious difficulties to encounter in scarcity of water, and the recent block on the railways caused great inconvenience in obtaining deliveries of raw material. So far as caustic soda is concerned, we are informed that the contract price of various strengths remains in abeyance for the present, and the recent announcement applies to soda-ash and kindred alkalis. As pointed out last week, it is difficult to fix prices for contracts far forward, and those who cover now may find themselves in a fortunate position, especially in view of labour complications and uncertainty in

connection with raw material at a future date. Sulphate of copper prices are rather in buyers' favour. There is a fair inquiry on export account, but bids are said to scarcely come up to sellers' ideas. Generally, the quotation is 19l. 10s. to 19l. 12s. 6d. per ton for best brands, delivered Manchester. Aniline oil, pure, is 5½d. to 5¾d., and salts 5¼d. Solvent wood (white colourless) and miscible naphthas are dearer, the first-named being quoted at from 2s. 6d. to 2s. 8d., and the last at 2s. 10d. to 3s. per gal. White powdered arsenic is quiet at 10l. to 10l. 5s. per ton delivered here. Crude glycerin is on the easy side. Brown and grey acetate of lime are steady. Recovered sulphur is 4l. 17s. 6d. to 5l. per ton on rails at works. Refined sulphur dull. Sulphate of ammonia rules quiet at 13l. 5s. to 13l. 7s. 6d. per ton on rails Manchester. Carbolic acid and benzols are generally steady.

Advance in Rebate-price of German Spirit.

When the selling-price of German potato-spirit on August 15 was raised from m.52.90 to m.58.50 per hectolitre (as reported in the *C. & D.* of August 26), the rebate-price—that is to say, the price which is being paid by the Spirit Centrale to distillers—was provisionally left unchanged, as the General Committee of the Centrale considered the situation of the raw material too obscure to take action. At the close of last week the General Committee, however, had a meeting, at which it was decided to raise the rebate-price from m.41 to m.44. The selling-prices which were provisionally fixed on August 15 are for the time being left unaltered. A definite regulation of these prices will only be proceeded with in the first half of next month. The East German "Spirit-fabrik," which formerly was one of the largest outsiders of the spirit syndicate, is now understood to have joined the Centrale. The Director of that manufacturing concern, Mr. William Kantorowicz, has resigned his position, having been elected a member of the Council of Administration of the Centrale.

Cheaper Sugar Wanted.

The Manufacturing Confectioners' Alliance has issued a letter to the Press drawing attention to the high price of sugar, and pointing out "that the price of refined sugar such as manufacturing confectioners use has actually been up to 25s. per cwt., or 7s. 8d. more than the average price in 1905, when the last severe drought occurred, and was greatly aggravated by the Brussels Sugar Convention." The Alliance calls upon the Government to afford relief by abolishing the sugar duties, the last survival of the South African war taxes, towards which (the manifesto states) sugar consumers have already contributed 52,000,000l. The letter concludes that all political parties have repeatedly condemned the sugar-tax, and the case against its continuance is so strong that it is hoped sugar users in every constituency will take all possible opportunity of impressing it upon their representatives in Parliament. The letter omits to point out, however, that the present unusually high price of sugar is due to the enormous deficit in the European beet crop, caused by an abnormally hot summer. This in its turn has given rise to considerable speculative buying, and the price is dearer than it has been for many years past. As the advance is so abnormal, however, it can only be regarded as temporary.

London Markets.

ACAR-AGAR is quiet, with sales of No. 1 Kobe strip at 1s. 9d. on the spot, and ordinary Yokohama at slightly less. In the drug auction a single bale of common dark strip sold at 1s. 1½d. without reserve.

AMMONIA SULPHATE.—Quiet. Grey, 25 per cent. London prompt, 13l. 5s. per ton net. Hull, prompt, 13l. 17s. 6d. to 14l. Leith, prompt, 14l. 5s.; Liverpool, prompt, 14l.; Beckton, 25 per cent., prompt, 13l. 15s. per ton.

ANISE OIL (STAR).—On the spot small sales have been made at 5s. 1½d. per lb. (for the usual 15° congealing point), being firmer; for arrival 4s. 6½d. c.i.f. is quoted.

ARROWROOT.—At auction 50 cases Natal sold at 9d. for good, and 15 barrels St. Vincent at 3½d. for fine; 7 kegs Bermuda were bought in at 1s. 6d. to 1s. 8d.

ASAFFETIDA.—With a quiet demand and large supplies of low and medium descriptions, the tendency is towards lower rates for such. Small sales of low gum have been made at from 45s. to 80s. per cwt. Fine gum would sell readily at high prices.

BAY OIL is firm and comparatively scarce, West Indian offering at 10s. 3d. per lb. in tins.

BERGAMOT OIL remains firm and unaltered, with a small business passing; for shipment 20s. 10d. per lb. c.i.f. is quoted, and 20s. for forward delivery.

CAMPHOR (REFINED).—Japanese 2½-lb. slabs offer on the spot at 1s. 6d. and to arrive at 1s. 6½d. c.i.f. terms.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—Privately spot is offered at from 42s. 6d. to 45s., which is from 10s. to 15s. less than the price quoted in New York. In the drug auction 100 bags fair rather thick bark, imported in 1907, were held at 42s. 6d.

CASTOR OIL.—Hull make is dearer by 25s. per ton, pharmaceutical quality offering at 33l. and first-pressing at 30l. 10s. per ton in barrels for prompt to December and January-June delivery; oil in tins and cases 50s. per ton extra, delivered free on wharf London. In Liverpool, good seconds Calcutta is quoted at from 3½d. to 3¾d. per lb., being steady.

CHAMOMILES are unaltered but firm. The bulk of the offers which are being made apply to small lots, while the flowers are also small in size; prices quoted in Belgium also show a wide range. It is probable that fine white flowers, if obtainable, would be worth 150s. to 160s., and as regards spot stuff there are sellers at 130s. for fair second pickings, and 112s. 6d. for old brownish.

CINCHONA.—Further particulars in regard to the auction to be held on September 28 show that the 9,900 bales and 655 cases weigh 955,506 kilos., containing the equivalent of about 61,820 kilos. quinine sulphate. Of this quantity 854,343 kilos. is manufacturing bark, containing 53,172 kilos. quinine, and the remaining 101,163 kilos. druggists' bark contains 3,648 kilos. q.s. The average percentage of the manufacturing bark is 6.81, as against 6.69 in August and 6.54 in July. At the auction held in London on Tuesday 350 packages were offered, of which about 250 packages sold at the previous unit value of ¾d. per lb. Of East Indian 86 bales offered, and 41 sold at 4½d. for good Ledgeriana chips, 4d. for root, and 2¾d. for crown stem chips; of Java 172 bales offered, and 120 sold at 4½d. for Ledgeriana stem chips, 1½d. to 2½d. for branch, and 2¾d. for hybrid. Of African 90 bales offered and sold at from 2½d. to 2¾d. per lb. for fair, part broken quill. The exports from Java to Europe during the first half of September amounted to 1,076,000 Amst. lb., against 743,000 Amst. lb. in 1910 and 790,000 Amst. lb. in 1909. In the drug auction 63 bales Guayaquil were bought in at from 7d. to 9d. per lb.

CODEINE.—On Friday last the makers announced an advance of 1s. 5d. per oz. in the price of codeine and salts, and now quote the pure crystals and precipitated at 17s. 5d., hydrochloride and sulphate at 15s. 7d., and phosphate at 15s. 9d. per oz. net; 70-oz. contracts for delivery over six months are subject to a reduction of 5d. per oz., and are subject to the falling clause on undelivered balances.

COD-LIVER OIL remains quiet and unaltered at from 115s. to 118s. per barrel, c.i.f. terms, for Norwegian non-freezing oil. Our Bergen correspondent writes on September 18 that the market is quiet, with finest non-congealing Lofoten oil offering at 118s. 6d. per barrel, c.i.f. terms.

COPPER SULPHATE has advanced 2s. 6d. per ton to 19l. 7s. 6d. to 19l. 10s. for ordinary Liverpool brands for prompt delivery, while January-April is unaltered at 19l. 15s.

CREAM OF TARTAR is quiet, with prices in favour of buyers, 98 per cent. powder offering at 87s. and 95 per cent. at 85s. per cwt.

Private reports received from the various European wine-growing centres state that the grape gathering will be early, and there is every promise of excellent quality, although it is not likely that the quantity as a whole will be great. In most districts the yield would have been better if there had not been a comparative absence of rain, but in spite of everything there seems to be little doubt that 1911 will rank as an exceptionally good year.

ERCOR remains firm on the spot at from 4s. 6d. to 4s. 9d. per lb. for Spanish, as to quality, and for shipment 4s. 3d. c.i.f. has been paid; the United States has bought a moderate quantity through London during the past fortnight. The market is bare of Russian and the price is nominal.

GUM ACACIA.—In Bushire so-called insoluble Persian sorts business has been done in quantity at 24s. 6d. on the spot for fair; the value of Mohamerah and picked amber

Shiraz gums, which are wanted, is about 26s. to 27s. 6d. per cwt. In the drug-auction 20 bags of pale soft Kordofan gum were bought in, the value being about 72s. 6d.; fair glassy Soudan sorts were bought in at 52s. 6d., and a bag of blocky pickings sold at 25s.

LEMON OIL.—Immediately after the close of our last report the market further advanced in several quarters, some of the prominent shippers quoting from 7s. to 7s. 2d. per lb. c.i.f. for prompt shipment, and 5s. 6d. for new crop for December shipment, which has been paid. In another direction 6s. 6d. c.i.f. is still quoted for prompt shipment, and spot oil is offered at 5s. 6d. net. The speculative prices asked for new crop have prevented the bulk of consumers from operating, in the hope that lower prices will prevail later, when the crop situation is more definite.

A Palermo advice dated September 16 reports that, in spite of the efforts of speculative interest which are prominent just now, there is very little life in the market for spot oil, except when new orders come in from consumers. Trade has been dragging, and buyers are holding back; on the other hand, sellers show no disposition to force sales, and values remain nominally unaltered. New-crop oil is firm, speculators continuing to play an important part. Foreign buyers only show a limited interest this week.

LEMON OIL (TERPENELESS).—With the present high price of lemon oil the manufacture of terpeneless oils is practically at a standstill, and apart from the amount required to satisfy old contracts nothing more is likely to be made until December. Meanwhile the quotation is a nominal one at from 70s. to 75s. per lb., the few holders being able to dictate their own price.

LEMONGRASS OIL.—Spot remains very scarce at from 4¾d. to 5d. per oz., and for shipment 4d. to 4½d. c.i.f. is quoted, according to position.

MENTHOL.—Some much lower quotations have been named this week in connection with speculative sales to the Continent, but they lack confirmation; from 16s. to 16s. 3d. per lb. represents the value of spot Kobayashi-Suzuki.

MORPHINE remains firm at last week's advance to 11s. per oz. for hydrochloride powder, and second-hands offer at 10s. 6d.

OPIMUM.—Since our last report the primary markets have turned quiet, and buyers are holding aloof. The last business appears to have been at 24s. 6d. c.i.f. for 11½ per cent.; on the spot good Turkey druggists' is worth 25s. 6d. per lb.; for Malatia up to 25s. 6d. has been paid for fair, while fine Hadji Keni is held for 27s. 6d. to 28s. 6d. In Persian drug, sales continue steady, including 24s. paid for 10.80 per cent. morphine.

A Smyrna correspondent writes on September 8 reporting a very active week, with sales amounting to 93 cases old and new opium at 20s. to 21s. for the latter and 22s. 6d. to 23s. for the former, as to quality and strength. Speculators have now come forward and advanced limits fully 1s. per lb. higher. Several unexecuted orders are still on hand. The arrivals to date amount to 590 cases, against 2,918 at the same period last year.

OTTO OF ROSE.—Very little business is being done, and although the present high prices are regarded as artificial the probability is they will be more or less maintained throughout the season. Business is reported in one brand at 52s. 7d. per English oz., others still asking from 49s. to 60s. per English oz.

PEPPERMINT OIL.—American tin-oil remains firm at from 12s. 6d. to 13s. per lb. net, as to brand, and for H.G.H. 15s. 6d. is still quoted. Sales of Japanese afloat have been made at 5s. 6d. per lb. c.i.f. for Suzuki, being firm; October-November shipment has been done at 5s. 4½d. to 5s. 7½d. c.i.f., and November-January at 5s. 6d. c.i.f.

QUICKSILVER.—The condition of the market has for a few weeks past been rather puzzling and conflicting. The quotation in first-hands is 8l. 12s. 6d. per bottle, but so far as can be ascertained the leading interests have been for several days past practically off the market, and the quotation is nominal. Meanwhile the fact that the general trade demand has been fairly active, with second-hand lots readily absorbed at 8l. 10s., tends to show that the market is rather stronger and healthier than might have been gathered from the comparatively low figure quoted in some quarters.

QUININE remains steady at 7d. per oz. for German, 6¾d. for Amsterdam, and at 6½d. for Java. At the auction held

at Amsterdam on September 15, 1,417½ kilos. (50,000 oz.) Ed. II. was sold at an average price of fl.10.66½ per kilo., against fl.10.77 at the previous auction. The next auction will be held on October 6, and will consist of 1,417½ kilos. Ed. II.

RED LEAD is dearer by 15s. per ton at 17l. 10s. for English, and foreign is 10s. higher at 17l. 5s. English white lead is 20s. higher at 19l. 15s. and paint is now 23l. to 23l. 10s. ex ship.

SANTONIN.—The rumour is current that an advance of 2s. 3d. per lb. is imminent in the monopoly quotation, pending which it is stated that the official price has been withdrawn.

SENEGA remains firm, with spot sales at 2s. 4d. per lb. net, and the price to arrive, which does not interest buyers, is also 2s. 4d. c.i.f.

SHELLAC is firm on the basis of 65s. for standard TN; good seconds and fine orange are quoted on the spot at from 70s. to 90s. as to quality. Futures have been active, the sales including a thousand cases TN, comprising October at 66s., December 68s. to 69s. 6d., and March 69s. to 72s.

SOY is steady on the spot at from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 3½d. per gal. for ordinary brands, and 1s. 3¾d. for Wochan, which price has been paid. The present form of package (i.e., hogsheds of about 48 gals.) for the conveyance of soy from China has proved unsatisfactory from the importer's point of view for a long time, owing to the losses incurred through leakage en route and the fact that some shipowners will only accept consignments as "deck cargo," while others charge a higher rate of freight, has given rise to difficulties. Under the present conditions it is quite a common occurrence for four or five packages out of a consignment of fifty to arrive empty, with consequent claims on the importer or shipper, as the case may be. Endeavours are now being made to substitute iron drums or casks, but buyers do not approve of this mode of packing, as the empty drums are difficult to dispose of, whereas the wooden packages are useful for other purposes, and are readily disposed of. Another and perhaps more important point is that soy, not being a neutral preparation, may suffer from deterioration by being placed in iron drums, but there is as yet no evidence to show.

SPEARMINT OIL.—There are several inquiries on the market, and as the stock is well concentrated, holders are asking higher prices, based on ruling conditions in primary market. On the spot 17s. per lb. is quoted.

TANSY OIL is dearer at 9s. 3d. per lb. for American in bins.

TONKA BEANS.—Privately new crop of Angostura for prompt shipment are offered at 22s. 6d. per lb. c.i.f., and on the spot prices vary from 20s. to 22s. as to quality. A direct shipment of three casks Angostura was offered in auction to-day, but the quality was poor, the price asked being 18s. Para are offered at from 10s. 6d. to 11s. c.i.f. to arrive.

TURMERIC.—Madras finger is steady at from 24s. to 25s., Bengal at 25s., and Cochin split bulbs at 15s. per cwt., all spot.

TURPENTINE OIL.—A week of slight fluctuations leaves the price of American practically unaltered, closing at 38s. 9d. on the spot.

WAX, JAPAN.—The sales include fifty cases for October-November shipment at 38s. 6d. c.i.f., being steady.

London Drug-auctions.

At the auctions of first and second hand drugs a quiet tone ruled, with the bulk of price alterations in favour of buyers. Cape aloes proved very slow of sale, and a decline of 1s. 6d. to 2s. was accepted; Curaçao, in boxes, also sold cheaply, but Socotrine and Zanzibar were neglected. Areca is easier. Buchu unchanged, holders well maintaining their prices. Sumatra benzoin was steady and in better demand. Siam is arriving a little more freely, and buyers hold off at present extreme rates. Coca-leaves were rather dearer for green Ceylon Huanuco, and for the reduced supplies of cardamoms a keen demand was evident, prices advancing 1d. to 2d. Calumba, cascara, cubebs, dragon's-blood, gamboge failed to attract interest. Guaiacum was parted with cheaply, and for the restricted supply of Jamaica honey, of which no

fine qualities offered, steady rates were paid. New Zealand was in demand, some choice lots being offered. Ipecacuanha rather lower for Matto Grosso and Minas, as compared with price paid privately. Myrrh was also cheaper, and for rhubarb rather more demand was evinced at cheap prices. Grey Jamaica and Lima-Jamaica sarsaparilla were both rather firmer, but native was neglected. Senna was slightly irregular, opening easier and closing firmer. Beeswax was in large supply, and for Jamaica rather easier rates were paid; various bids are to be submitted for parcels of Madagascar and Mozambique. The following table shows the quantity of goods offered and sold:

| | Offered | Sold | | Offered | Sold |
|--------------------|---------|------|--------------------|---------|------|
| Accutite (Jap.) | 10 | 0 | Ipecacuanha— | | |
| A-zar-agar | 1 | 1 | Matto Grosso | 5 | 5 |
| Aloes— | | | Minas | 6 | 2 |
| Cape | 87 | 49 | Jalap | 17 | 0 |
| Curaçao (boxes) | 14 | 14 | Kamala | 7 | 0 |
| Socotrine (kegs) | 53 | 12 | Kola | 101 | 3 |
| Zanzibar | 13 | 0 | Lime oil | 3 | 0 |
| Ammoniacum | 32 | 7 | Mafurera-seed | 42 | 0 |
| Anise, star | 25 | 0 | Matico-leaves | 2 | 0 |
| Annatto-seed | 74 | 0 | Myrrh | 48 | 5 |
| Antimony (Ch. cr.) | 10 | 0 | Nux vomica | 26 | 10 |
| Areca | 51 | 10 | Orange-peel | 13 | 0 |
| Belladonna-root | 1 | 0 | Orchella-weed | 91 | 0 |
| Benzoin— | | | Orris | 10 | 0 |
| Siam | 7 | 0 | Poppy heads (bags) | 48 | 0 |
| Sumatra | 117 | 62 | Rhapontica | 5 | 0 |
| Buchu | 42 | 3 | Rhatany-root | 9 | 0 |
| Cajuput-oil (dm.) | 1 | 0 | Rhubarb (China) | 26 | 11 |
| Calamus | 3 | 0 | Rose-petals | 5 | 0 |
| Calumba | 191 | 41 | Sarsaparilla— | | |
| Camphor (Ch. cr.) | 40 | 0 | Grey Jam | 6 | 6 |
| Canella alba | 5 | 0 | Lima-Jam | 4 | 4 |
| Cannabis indica | 12 | *1 | Native Jam | 13 | 4 |
| Cantharides (Ch.) | 5 | 0 | Scammonium (bxs.) | 2 | 0 |
| Cardamoms & seed | 116 | 76 | Scopolia Jap. | 40 | 0 |
| Cascara sagrada | 100 | 0 | Seedlac | 78 | 0 |
| Cascarilla | 25 | 1 | Senna and pods— | | |
| Cassia fistula | 10 | 0 | Alex. | 98 | 39 |
| Cinchona (Crown) | 63 | 0 | Tinnevely | 745 | 646 |
| Cinnamon oil | 20 | 0 | Tamarinds | 31 | 0 |
| Coca-leaves | 63 | 62 | Tonka beans (Ang.) | 3 | 0 |
| Colocynth and pulp | 12 | 0 | Tragacanth | 14 | 6 |
| Coriander-seed | 5 | 0 | Turmeric | 558 | 0 |
| Cubebs | 73 | 0 | Wax (bees)— | | |
| Cumin-seed | 32 | 0 | Australian | 3 | 3 |
| Cuttle-fish-bone | 186 | 0 | Chilian | 28 | 0 |
| Digitalis-leaves | 6 | 0 | China | 36 | 0 |
| Dragon's-blood | 25 | 0 | East African | 65 | 27 |
| Eucalyptus oil | 35 | 0 | East Indian | 59 | 21 |
| Gamboge | 47 | *1 | Jamaica | 32 | 7 |
| Genitau | 8 | 0 | Madagascar | 266 | 0 |
| Guaiacum | 7 | 7 | Morocco | 10 | 0 |
| Gum acacia | 47 | 7 | Mozambique | 171 | 3 |
| Honey— | | | Nyasaland | 1 | 1 |
| Cuban | 7 | 7 | Spanish | 30 | 0 |
| Jamaica | 177 | 107 | West Indian | 2 | 0 |
| N.Z. | 148 | 128 | Zanzibar | 65 | 0 |
| Insect flowers | 3 | 0 | Wax, Carnauba | 20 | 0 |

* Sold Privately.

ALOES.—Cape met with a dragging demand, prices being from 1s. 6d. to 2s. per cwt. cheaper. Mossel Bay (usual 20 per cent. tares) sold at 35s. for good bright hard firsts; 34s. 6d. for fair ditto, slightly soft; 33s. to 35s. 6d. for slightly soft and cindery seconds; 32s. for dullish seconds, part cindery; 30s. 6d. to 31s. 6d. for dull and soft, part ullaged; 28s. to 29s. 6d. for common dull; and 26s. for mixed with dirt. Of Curaçao 14 boxes offered and sold at from 37s. to 40s. per cwt., ordinary to dull liver, and of Socotrine in kegs from 67s. 6d. to 70s. was paid for fair pasty.

The exports from Cape Colony during July amounted to 101,764 lb., valued at 1,018l., against 46,384 lb. during July 1910; for the seven months the exports were 429,809 lb., valued at 4,266l., against 496,120 lb., valued at 5,096l., in 1910.

AMMONIACUM dearer; 7 cases of small to bold good old-fashioned clean yellow drop, part blocky, sold at 77s. per cwt., and for dark blocky pickings 40s. was paid.

ARECA about steady, 10 bags of fair bold Ceylon, practically all sound, selling at 16s.; for 51 bags Ceylon, all more or less weevily, 15s. was wanted, and another holder asked 19s. for partly wormy Java.

BENZONIN.—A rather larger quantity of Sumatra than usual was disposed of in the public sale, about 60 cases

finding buyers at 7*l.* 5*s.* per cwt. for fair almondy seconds, at from 6*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* to 6*l.* 15*s.* (one lot 6*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*) for ordinary seconds with false-packed sides and ends, and from 5*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* to 5*l.* 5*s.* for good thirds, the latter being rather above valuation. Siam is becoming more plentiful, and buyers hold off. For a case of small to bold free pale almonds of Saigon character of weak flavour a bid of 32*l.* was refused, as was also a bid of 25*l.* for small and medium almonds; for a case of blocky pickings an offer of 12*l.* 10*s.* is to be submitted. From another catalogue a case of Siam was bought in at 38*l.* 10*s.*, for small to bold free almonds of bitter flavour, and at 28*l.* 10*s.* for pea size.

BUCHU.—Quiet; of round greenish, one bale sold at 4*s.* 3*d.* per lb. subject to sellers' approval, and other lots were held at from 4*s.* to 4*s.* 6*d.* per lb. as to quality, the lower figure being for stalky. A bid of 1*s.* 9*d.* is to be submitted for fair greenish longs, and ovals were bought in at from 1*s.* 9*d.* to 2*s.* Privately there has been a renewal of demand on American account. Round leaf is quoted 4*s.* 3*d.* to 4*s.* 6*d.*; good green longs have been sold at 2*s.* and ovals at 1*s.* 10½*d.* The *Kinfauns Castle* has brought 39 packages, 15 of which are in transit.

CALUMBA.—For native-washed very stemmy sorts 17*s.* was paid for 20 bags, and fair bright small to bold ditto was bought in at 25*s.* per cwt.; 21 packages sea- and oil-damaged realised from 5*s.* to 9*s.* per cwt.

CANNABIS INDICA.—Genuine Bombay tops were held at from 5*s.* to 5*s.* 2*d.* per lb. as to quality, at which sales have been made privately.

CARDAMOMS.—The offerings continue on a reduced scale, likewise the arrivals; consequently there was a keen demand and prices advanced 1*d.* to 2*d.* per lb., the following prices being paid: Ceylon-Mysore, good bold long pale, 3*s.* 3*d.* to 3*s.* 5*d.*; bold and medium pale, 2*s.* 8*d.* to 2*s.* 11*d.*; small and medium pale, 2*s.* 4*d.* to 2*s.* 5*d.*; very small, 2*s.* 1*d.* Pickings—Bold pale splits, 2*s.* 3*d.* to 2*s.* 6*d.*; fair splits, mixed, 1*s.* 11*d.* to 2*s.* Ceylon seed sold at 2*s.* 2*d.*, and Bombay seed was sold at 2*s.* 3*d.* per lb. Ceylon-Malabar: Twelve cases were bought in at 2*s.*, and 14 cases *wild* Ceylon at 2*s.* to 2*s.* 1*d.*

CASCARILLA.—A bale of small dull very stringy sold at 55*s.*; fair quill is held at 70*s.*, and siftings at 52*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.

COCA-LEAVES were in demand, very full prices being paid for Ceylon, 42 bales of which sold at from 1*s.* 7*d.* to 1*s.* 8*d.* per lb. for good green stout Ceylon-Huanuco character, at 1*s.* 5*d.* for fair greenish, and 1*d.* for country-damaged; 2 bags of yellow Ceylon-Truxillo character sold at 5*d.* per lb., and 18 bags ground Java realised 8*d.* for green and 5*d.* for inferior. At the Amsterdam auction on September 28 584 packages, weighing 30,690 kilos., will be offered, the total weight of the alkaloids being 514 kilos. and the average percentage 1.69.

DRAGON'S-BLOOD.—Quiet. Fair reboiled Singapore lump, slightly mixed with inferior, is still held at 11*l.* 10*s.*, and for dull to middling lump from 6*l.* 10*s.* to 7*l.* per cwt. is asked.

EUCALYPTUS OIL.—Sixteen cases catalogued as "globulus" were limited at from 1*s.* to 1*s.* 1*d.* per lb., and 20 cases analysing 72 per cent. eucalyptol were bought in at 1*s.* 3*d.*, a private bid of 1*s.* 1*d.* being refused.

GAMBOGE is plentiful and difficult to sell in auction. Siam pipe of practically all good bright-orange fracture, slightly blocky, is obtainable at 12*l.* 10*s.* per cwt., and lower qualities in proportion.

GENTIAN.—For 8 bales, of which no sample was shown, 25*s.* was wanted.

GUAIACUM sold at a decline of from 2*d.* to 3*d.*, 7 barrels fair, slightly droesy block selling at from 1*s.* to 1*s.* 1*d.* per lb.

HONEY sold at steady prices, with a very fair demand for the reduced supplies of Jamaica, no good quality of which was offered; 87 barrels of rather dark-brown *liquid* sold at 28*s.* to 28*s.* 6*d.*, and 6 barrels fair palish amber sold at 32*s.* The chief demand to-day was for New Zealand, of which about 90 cases sold, including choice pale set quality at 43*s.*, nice pale set 38*s.* to 39*s.*, fair yellowish ditto at 32*s.* 6*d.* to 35*s.*, and brown at 30*s.* per cwt.; 7 casks

fair thickish Cuban realised 31*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. The English honey on show at the Grocers' Exhibition this week is of very fine quality; in fact, experts say it is the best exhibit on record, both as regards quantity and quality.

IPECACUANHA.—As compared with the public sale of August 24 (the last occasion when Matto Grosso and Minas was sold) the prices paid to-day show an advance of 3*d.* to 4*d.* on the former and 3*d.* on the latter, but when compared with private sales in the interval the values show a decline. Five bales of Matto Grosso realised from 8*s.* to 8*s.* 2*d.* for very fair bright natural, slightly lean root, and 7*s.* 2*d.* for sea-damaged; six bales cultivated Minas also offered, of which two sold at 7*s.* 9*d.* for fair leanish.

KOLA.—Although a fair supply offered, bids were pitched in too low a key to effect business publicly. A single bag of bold dull dried halves and whole from Samoa sold at 3*d.*, and two bags fresh but mouldy Jamaican realised 1*d.*; for the best lots of sound dried halves, 3½*d.* was refused; fair ditto, but part mouldy, were obtainable at 3*d.*; 16 bags wormy and mouldy West African were offered at 2½*d.* per lb. Privately a fair export business has been done.

MAFURERA OIL-SEED.—A lot of 42 bags from South Africa attracted no interest.

MYRRH.—Lower. Five cases of fair native-picked Aden sorts, part blocky, sold at 52*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.

NUX VOMICA.—Twenty bags of ordinary dark Saigon sold at 11*s.* per cwt.

POPPY-HEADS.—For 48 bags of Lincolnshire 20*s.* per 1,000 was asked.

RHUBARB in rather better demand at generally easy prices. Two cases bold and medium flat Shensi, with three-quarter good pinky fracture, sold at from 1*s.* 7*d.* to 1*s.* 8*d.*; a case of bold round Canton, with two-thirds fair pinky fracture, one-third dull centres, sold at 1*s.* subject, and a case of bold flat ditto at 1*s.* Bold and medium flat High-dried, with three-quarters very good pinky fracture, realised 9½*d.* for 4 cases. Small flat High-dried was held at 9½*d.* and bold at 10½*d.*, at which private sales have been made.

SENNA.—Tinnevely sold at irregular rates; 645 packages offered, the bulk being of new crop, quality of which, however, is disappointing, scarcely a bale being perfect and free from spots and damage. The first sale was slightly easier, but on the larger catalogues prices were dearer, and closed very firm. Up to 5*d.* was paid for boldish leaf of fair colour, 3*d.* to 3½*d.* for medium bold ditto, 2½*d.* to 2¾*d.* for medium leaf of poor colour, down to 1½*d.* to 2*d.* for common yellowish leaf of manufacturing grade. Pods sold at 1½*d.* lb. Of Alexandrian, 70 packages offered; half-leaf was held for 4*d.* to 4½*d.*, according to colour; coarse siftings were held for 2¾*d.* lb. One bale fair pods sold at 4*d.* lb., balance being held for 5*d.* to 6*d.* lb.; four bales fair half-leaf without reserve sold at 2¾*d.* lb. and 13 bales of pods also without reserve realised 3½*d.* lb. The *Clan Macpherson* has brought 284 bales from Tuticorin.

SARSAPARILLA was rather firmer for genuine grey Jamaica, 6 bales of which offered and sold at 1*s.* 8*d.* for fair and 1*s.* 7*d.* for ordinary dark. Two bales of dull yellow native Jamaica realised 7½*d.*, and 2 bales fair red, slightly mixed, were taken at 10*d.* per lb. Four bales Lima-Jamaica realised 1*s.* 1*d.*, being rather dearer as compared with previous public sale.

WAX, BEES'.—Jamaica was about 2*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. lower, 7 packages selling at from 7*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* to 7*l.* 10*s.* for ordinary brown mixed to fair; in another interest 25 packages were bought in, 7*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* being wanted for mostly good bright red. Seven bags fair unbleached Calcutta realised 6*l.* 5*s.* per cwt. Fair Madagascar block was held at 6*l.* 15*s.*, and good Mozambique rolls at 7*l.* 10*s.*; three bags block ditto sold at 6*l.* 14*s.*, and a bid of 6*l.* 14*s.* is also to be submitted for further lots of block; also 6*l.* 15*s.* is to be submitted for good brown Madagascar block. Dark Nyasaland (one bag) sold at 6*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* Three bags Australian sold at 8*l.*

NEW YORK, September 21:—Opium is higher at \$8; peppermint oil firm at \$2.95; copaiba steady at 39c.; tolu balsam dearer at 40c.; cascara quiet at 9½c.; senega firmer at 56c.; hydrastis scarce at \$5.



Memoranda for Correspondents.

All communications must be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers, otherwise they cannot be dealt with. Queries by subscribers on dispensing, legal, and miscellaneous subjects connected with the business are replied to in these columns if they are considered to be of general interest. Letters submitted for publication (if suitable) should be written on one side of the paper only. Their publication in "The Chemist and Druggist" does not imply Editorial agreement with the opinions expressed.

Proposed B.P. Essential Oils Monographs.

SIR,—Although Mr. Parry's remarks in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST of September 16 will doubtless be considered in due course by the Committee of Reference in Pharmacy, it may be desirable that certain points should be dealt with at once by us in our individual capacities in order to avoid a false impression as to their validity if they are allowed to remain unanswered for any length of time.

Mr. Parry appears to have mistaken the intention of the Committee in framing pharmacopœial monographs. It was not their intention to draft monographs which should form an easy basis for Mining Lane buyers, nor for Mining Lane analysts; still less to frame tests which should yield high results or even concordant results at the expense of truth. It is, of course, quite well known that throughout all chemical and physical determinations processes may yield very concordant and quite inaccurate results.

It was our intention to frame, for the guidance of the Committee, monographs which should ensure the pharmacist having oils of undoubted purity and high quality. To deal with Mr. Parry's remarks seriatim:

Menthol.—According to our examinations commercial menthol of high purity of the best known brands melts at 43° C. (or lower). Moreover, the leading Pharmacopœias give the figure which has been suggested by the Committee of Reference in Pharmacy.

Anise Oil.—The general observations at the beginning of this letter apply especially to this oil, and it may be that it would be better to state that "the temperature should rise to at least 15° on freezing the oil." It must not be forgotten, however, that oil of anise is affected both as regards this physical character and specific gravity by long keeping.

Oils of Cajuput and Eucalyptus.—The process of the United States Pharmacopœia has been rejected by Schimmel & Co. and analysts in this country who have tested its accuracy. The results may be concordant, but in our opinion they are always low.

Cinnamon Oil.—We prefer the neutral sulphite process, and we fail to see how the Pharmacopœia monograph for cinnamon oil affects a Mining Lane "monograph" for cassia oil.

Juniper Oil.—In the "Perfumery and Essential Oil Record," September 1910, p. 229, we gave as our opinion that the refractive indices of the higher fractions are of considerable importance—a hint that may of course be taken note of by the Committee of Reference in Pharmacy in the final revision of the Pharmacopœia.

Lemon Oil.—We have stated ("Perfumery and Essential Oil Record," September 1910, p. 229) that we give preference, after careful trial, to A. H. Bennett's hydroxylamine process. Determined by this process, 3.5 per cent. is a desirable citral *minimum* for the British Pharmacopœia monograph.

Otto of Rose.—We do not propose to alter the monograph as written. The specific gravity is largely dependent upon the proportion of scaroptene, and must of necessity be taken in conjunction with the other physical and the chemical characters.

Sandalwood Oil.—Mr. Parry's opinion is in disagreement with that of the leading English distillers. We have

no knowledge that the distillates of low optical rotation (−13° to 15°) are other than normal distillates.

We are, faithfully yours,

CHARLES ALEX. HILL,
JOHN C. UMNEY.

London, September 19.

Gapes in Poultry.

SIR.—We notice in the "Veterinary Notes" in last week's issue of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST a paragraph dealing with this subject, and we think that the enclosed copy of a letter which we have recently received and which bears directly on this subject should be of interest to your readers. The original can be seen at our office, and should any one of your readers who is interested in poultry desire further information on the subject, we feel sure the writer of the letter will give him all the information that he has at his command, and we shall be pleased to put them into communication with each other.

Yours faithfully,

Bow, E., September 19. EDWARD COOK & CO., LTD.

[The writer of the letter states that thirty out of thirty-seven chickens were attacked with gapes, and after trying various remedies without avail he got a bottle of "Cofectant," and put about 6 drops into about ½ pint of water, and with a feather dipped in the solution pushed it down the chicks' throats. He treated each bird twice. It "touched them up," and he thought he had killed the lot, but they were on their legs again in a few minutes, and in an hour or so they were all decidedly better. He repeated the treatment next morning, and it completely cured them, and last January one of them won first prize at Lingfield.]

Are Examinations Needed?

SIR,—I have read Mr. Spencer Turner's and other comments on my letter *re* above, and I should like to say that they have not commented upon the only point to which I drew attention. They are academic, I am commercial in this matter. The following amounts of the estates of retail chemists are taken haphazard out of one issue of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, and, fairly typical of all, will give an idea of what I mean:

| | | | | £ |
|----|-------------------|-----|-----|--------|
| 1. | Gross personality | ... | ... | 1,945 |
| 2. | " " | ... | ... | 1,284 |
| 3. | " " | ... | ... | 1,534 |
| | | | | £4,763 |

Average 1,567/13s. 4d.

At 4 per cent. this will bring in a little over 60% a year for the wife or wife and children to live on. The labourer is worthy of his hire. 13 60% a year a reasonable amount for the average chemist to leave, and is there not something wrong with the trade from which so little can be wrung? I have no quarrel with study—in fact, I do a little that way myself. I think that most men study with a pecuniary benefit in view, and I say that benefit ought to accrue in pharmacy as it does in other professions which are entered through the sacred portals of the examination-room. Brain labour should be specially paid, especially when considerable nervous strain is super-added as in our profession. I think my critics have a suspicion that I am an incipient, or else a full-blown drug-store keeper. I beg to say that I am a qualified pharmacist (not unknown) of thirty-six years' experience of the drug-trade, and at present in business.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

NOMEN. (161/5.)

Linimentum Terebinthinæ, B.P.

SIR,—May I be allowed a space in your journal to comment on the preparation of this liniment? So many assistants are blamed because they cannot make this preparation, when the fault lies not with the assistant at all, but with the *sapo mollis*. I do not suppose there is a more variable product in the B.P. than *sapo mollis*. It is supposed to be made by heating olive oil with potassium hydroxide and water, etc., but when one considers how much olive oil is adulterated with cotton-seed oil, rape oil, etc., it is no wonder that *sapo mollis* is such a variable product. The chief fault with the *sapo mollis* sent out by wholesale drug-houses is that if tested it will not respond to the B.P. tests for excess of alkali. Now it is this excess of alkali that spoils all the preparations of lin.

tereb., and when the process of making the liniment has been completed, it thickens to a jelly and cannot be poured out. This difficulty can be overcome, however, by adding to the liniment in the mortar a little acid. hydrochlor. dilut. B.P., which neutralises the excess of alkali in the soap and "thins down" the liniment nicely. To do it, measure out $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm of acid. hydroch. dil. and add it in portions of 5 minims at a time until the desired thinness of liniment is obtained. I find about 20 to 30 minims sufficient for each pint; how much, however, can only be found by experiment, and 20 minims should not be added if 15 minims would do, or a very watery liniment will result. In starting to make the liniment I find it best to dissolve the *sapo mollis* in 5 oz. of boiling water and let it *simmer* in an evaporating-dish till dissolved, stirring frequently, as it is quicker and dissolves the soap better. Whatever water is lost by simmering is made up by adjusting to the pint as directed by the B.P. Hoping this note may prove of value to masters as well as assistants,

I remain, yours faithfully,

EUGENE ARAM. (161/37.)

Dispensing Notes.

This section is for the discussion and solution of dispensing problems and prescriptions received by "C. & D." readers. We are always pleased to receive the opinions of readers for publication. "The Art of Dispensing" ("C. & D." Office, 5s.) is the standard book of reference on this subject.

Beta-naphthol and Resorcin Lotion.

SIR,—I have had the enclosed recipe on several occasions to make up, and every sample seems to have a different appearance. Our customer states that this has happened in more than one pharmacy, and that the colour varied from a dark straw until the climax was reached when, after standing a few weeks, it became like a strong solution of permanganate of potash in appearance, staining both the skin and the clothing:

| | |
|--------------------------|---------|
| Beta-naphthol. | gr. xx. |
| Resorcin. | 5j. |
| Tr. benz. simp. | 5ss. |
| Tr. capsici | 5j. |
| Inf. quassiae conc. | 5ss. |
| Ol. ricini | 5j. |
| Chloroform. | 5v. |
| Spt. vini rect. ad | 5viij. |

Will you please explain what occurs, and if the reaction can be prevented? Faithfully yours,

Johannesburg.

SENEX. (154/4).

[We compounded the prescription by dissolving the beta-naphthol in the chloroform and part of the spirit, adding all the other ingredients except the resorcin, which was dissolved in the remainder of the spirit and added last, and the whole mixed by shaking. There was no coloration beyond that which is to be expected from the capsicum, benzoin, and quassia. We then rubbed the resorcin and beta-naphthol together before they were dissolved and added to the other things; result, the same. After standing for ten days no apparent difference is perceptible. Your trouble, therefore, so far as we can see, is not due to reaction between the normal constituents, but most likely to some impurity in one or other of them, probably in the resorcin. We have seen slight impurities in this substance give startling colour-results in combination; at times even the pure substance is reputed to become "rose-coloured on exposure to light and air." Our own experience does not confirm this. We have kept a large bottle under observation during two years while the contents were gradually diminishing by use, and even now there is in what is left only a small patch near the bottom which is a faint fawn-colour, the remainder being quite white. The bottle is not amber glass, and the cork has long been much the worse for wear from scissor-blades and packing-needles employed to take it out. Beta-naphthol usually darkens in the stock-bottle, so that the lotion has a double chance to darken.]

Miscellaneous Inquiries.

We do not as a rule repeat information given in this section during the past twelve months. When references are given to past issues, these should be consulted. Back numbers for the past five years can generally be obtained from our office at the published prices. We do not undertake to analyse and report upon proprietary articles.

Nameless Querists.—We have received an unusual number of inquiries during the past week which bear no name or address. Such inquiries are not dealt with, and any corre-

spondents who find themselves in this category will please observe the rules.

Industrial (152/63).—The manner in which INDUSTRIAL METHYLATED SPIRIT is permitted to be used in hair-washes is well illustrated in a reply (258/8) in the *C. & D.*, April 29, index folio 647. Please refer to that. It contains a formula for BAY RUM which has been approved by the Board of Customs and Excise. If you desire to use the formula with industrial methylated spirit you must submit it to the Board in the usual way.

Lamirp (150/18).—(1) TRANSPARENT HAIR-RESTORER.—Since the first editions of "Pharmaceutical Formulas" the following note has been appended to the formula for this preparation:

"This preparation should be bottled as soon as it is made, a drop of ether being put on the surface of the liquid in each a few seconds before the cork is put in. Blue- or amber-coloured bottles should be used. The lead sulphide which is in solution is very prone to precipitation, even in the bottles, especially when these are exposed to air and sunlight, and it is advisable, therefore, to bottle as directed, also to serve it as recent as possible."

The people who use the lotion should wash the hair thoroughly and dry it before applying the lotion. Greasiness of the hair is most probably the reason why you have not succeeded. (2) Precipitated sulphur is "killed" with spirit by mixing both together in a mortar.

Peter Oleum (154/41).—CIGARETTE-STAINS ON THE FINGERS may be removed by sponging with weak solution of chlorinated lime, hydrogen peroxide, or potassium persulphate.

Pink (155/60).—PINK EMULSION.—Parrish's syrup and emulsion of cod-liver oil do not blend at all nicely, although we have frequently mixed them extemporaneously when required. The best plan is to include in the water which is used in making the emulsion the following for a pint of emulsion:

| | |
|-----------------------------|--------|
| Calcii carb. ppt. | 5j. |
| Sodii bicarbonat. | gr. v. |
| Potass. bicarbonat. | gr. v. |
| Acid. phosphoric. dil. | 5ij. |

Solve et adde

| | |
|--------------------------|------|
| Ferri pyrophosphat. | 5ij. |
| Aquam ad | 5ss. |

Filtra.

Finally colour the emulsion with liquid cochineal.

C. L. S. (143/13).—LABELS ON TIN.—See our issue of April 1, p. 69 (index folio 493).

Nux (157/54).—The symptoms you mention (throat irritation, cough on rising, and expectoration of mucus) are not necessarily pathognomonic of post-nasal catarrh, and the failure of nose-washes of the glyco-thymolin type points to some other condition, such as bronchiectasis, adenoids, polypi, or even carious bone. The patient should be carefully examined by a competent medical practitioner who devotes special attention to nose and throat as well as chest work.

W. K. Y. (160/16).—UNGENTUM GLYCERINI, Ph.G. IV.:

| | |
|-------------------|---------|
| Wheat starch | 1 part |
| Water | 1 part |
| Glycerin | 9 parts |

(all by weight)

Mix these ingredients and heat on a water-bath until the product weighs 10 parts.

A. J. D. (158/33).—The plant you send is the black or garden nightshade (*Solanum nigrum*).

Diet (134/57).—(1) BOOKS ON DIET.—R. II. Chittenden's "Nutrition of Man" (Heinemann, 14s.); Haig's "Uric Acid as a Factor in the Causation of Disease" (Churchill, 14s.).

(2) BOOKS ON NEURASTHENIA.—J. Mitchell Clarke's "Hysteria and Neurasthenia" (Lane, 5s.); T. D. Savill's "Clinical Lectures on Neurasthenia" (Clasisher, 7s. 6d.); G. Ballet's "Neurasthenia," translated by Dr. Campbell Smith (Kimpton, 6s.).

(3) VIEWS ON DIET.—Haig holds that excess of uric acid in the blood—in some colloid form—obstructs more or less the capillary circulation all over the body; he therefore employs a purin-free diet—i.e., uses only those articles which do not produce uric acid. He goes a little further, however, as he bans the use of eggs, which are purin-free, and fruit, the latter because it raises the acidity of the urine and diminishes the alkalinity of the blood. Chittenden's views may be summarised as follows: Low protein mixed diet is best for man because (a) no nitrogen can be stored in the tissues; (b) excess of protein tends to disseminate toxins throughout the body; (c) energy is

dissipated in excreting the surplus protein; (d) there is no necessity to indulge in muscular exertion to aid in working off surplus protein, and hence energy is saved; and (e) a combination of animal and vegetable proteins is essential for the requirements of the body.

Fairfax (143/5).—STERILISING SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.—The objection to the continued employment of carbolic solution is that corrosion results, and even with nickel-plated steel instruments rusting takes place readily. The usual method of sterilising non-cutting instruments, such as dental forceps, is to boil them for ten minutes in solution of washing-soda, but in the case of knives, lancets, etc., the instruments should be washed with hot soap and then immersed for a quarter of an hour in methylated spirit. Continental surgeons employ soap spirit and heating in sesame oil as methods of sterilising instruments, but the simplest procedure as practised in this country is that indicated above.

S. F. (Chicago) (140/67).—EUGENOL IN TUBERCULAR COUGH. Clove oil which contains from 75 to 90 per cent. of eugenol has been recommended internally in those advanced or moderately advanced cases of pulmonary tuberculosis in which cavity formation has occurred and causes severe paroxysms of coughing with excessive expectoration. Landis and Hartz, in the "Indian Medical Record" (September 1909), advise doses of from 3 to 5 minims in milk, in capsules, or in the following mixture:

| | | | |
|---------------------|-----|-----|----------|
| Ol. caryoph. | ... | ... | aa. 5ij. |
| Syr. senega | ... | ... | ... |
| Ext. glycyrrh. liq. | ... | ... | 5iiss. |
| Aq. destill. ad | ... | ... | 5iij. |

Dose: One teaspoonful three times daily after meals.

The internal administration may extend from ten days to three weeks, and the oil may be given hypodermically daily in one dose of 5 minims mixed with olive oil.

W. J. D. (157/39).—The article to which you refer was published in *The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary*, 1906, under the title of "Modern Business Methods." We have since published other articles on buying and selling a business and a new edition of "Opening a Pharmacy."

R. W. B. (157/12).—**LIQUID DEPILETORY.**—The following are two varieties: (a) Sodium sulphide, 20-per-cent. solution:

| | | | |
|------------------------|-----|-----|------|
| (b) Tincture of iodine | ... | ... | mL. |
| Oil of turpentine | ... | ... | mc. |
| Castor oil | ... | ... | 5ij. |
| Alcohol | ... | ... | 5v. |
| Colloidion to make | ... | ... | 5iv. |

Apply for several days, after which the film is removed, bringing with it the hairs.

W. J. J. (156/3).—NEW-STYLE CORN-PAINT:

| | | | |
|-----------------|-----|-----|--------|
| Acid. salicylic | ... | ... | 5iiss. |
| Pyroxylin | ... | ... | 5j. |
| Amyl. acetat. | ... | ... | 5v. |
| Aceton | ... | ... | 5xxv. |
| Bal. canad. | ... | ... | 5ij. |
| Ol. ricini | ... | ... | 5ij. |
| Ol. caryoph. | ... | ... | mxv. |

Misce.

Nostrums (156/37).—(1) The TREATMENT OF YAWS, known also as frambesia or granuloma tropicum, consists in the administration of large doses of potassium iodide—45 grains to 60 grains daily—and in severe and persistent cases this is followed by subcutaneous injections of atoxyl, sodium cacodylate, or quinine. The skin of the patient is washed morning and night with mercury perchloride solution (1:1,000), and the ulcerated lesions dusted with iodoform or borie acid. The general health is improved in the meantime by administering iron and ammonium citrate or syrup of iron chloride and cod-liver oil. The disease is highly contagious, and the affected persons must be isolated, the bedding, clothing, and houses being also thoroughly disinfected. (2) **OPIMUM-HABIT TREATMENT.**—The two methods most employed are the rapid method of Mattison and the slow method of Jennings. The former consists in reducing at once the daily allowance of opium to a quarter or a third and administering sodium bromide in 30-grain doses twice daily, increasing the daily doses by 20 grains until on the ninth day two doses of 100 grains are given. In the meantime the opiate is lessened, till on the eighth to the tenth day it is entirely abandoned. On the day its regular use is discontinued give at night a third of the daily dose which was usual before the treatment was begun, on the next night two-thirds, and on the following night a third of the first night's dose; with each of these doses give a maximum dose of bromide. Twenty-four hours after the last dose of opiate the patient is put to bed and kept there for two to four days. Jennings's method consists in reducing the drug

at the commencement by about a quarter of the customary daily quantity, and then very gradually day by day digitalis is given as soon as the heart becomes sluggish. You should also refer to the *C. & D.*, April 22, index folio 592, where a reply is given regarding the treatment of the morphine-habit.

Westell (154/48).—The LIQUID GRAVY-COLORING is best preserved with common salt.

J. S. S. (159/7).—**DOG-MIXTURE.**—The following modification of your formula produces a useful alternative mixture for dogs:

| | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----|-----|-------|
| Balsam of sulphur | ... | ... | 2 oz. |
| Sassafras oil | ... | ... | 1 dr. |
| Olive or castor oil to make | ... | ... | 8 oz. |

Mix.

Dose: One teaspoonful to be given morning and evening.

Thistle (157/41).—**SALT WATER IN SUGAR.**—A comparison of the soluble chlorides in a sample of pure sugar of the same kind as the suspected kind will show you whether the sugar has been damaged by sea-water. This particular phase of sugar-analysis does not seem to be dealt with in standard works on sugar.

Chrome (153/18).—**BOOT-POLISH.**—Your paste contains a small amount of shellac combined with spermaceti, aniline black, and is perfumed with nirbane.

COMING EVENTS.

This section of the "C. & D." is reserved for advance notices of meetings or other events which are sent to the Editor by Wednesday of the week before the meetings, etc., occur.

Thursday, September 28.

Preston Chemists' Association, Bull and Royal Hotel. Annual dinner. Particulars from Mr. H. S. Freeman, Hon. Secretary.

Friday, September 29.

Irish Chemists' Assistants' Association, Central Hotel, Exchequer Street, Dublin, at 8 P.M. Annual general meeting, at which the committee will be appointed.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN.—The opening of the session of the School of Pharmacy and the presentation of the Hanbury gold medal will take place on October 4, at 3 P.M. Dr. J. Macdonald Brown will deliver the inaugural sessional address.

INSTITUTE OF CHEMISTRY.—The annual dinner of the Fellows and Associates is to be held at the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole, London, W.C., on October 27. Tickets (10s. 6d. exclusive of wine) from Mr. Richard B. Pilcher, 30 Bloomsbury Square, W.C.

Retrospect of Fifty Years Ago.

Reprinted from "The Chemist and Druggist," September 15, 1861.

Pharmacien v. Pharmaceutical Chemist.

The Pharmaceutical Society proceeded against a person for using the description "Surgeon and Pharmaceutical Chemist," and in the course of the hearing at Bloomsbury County Court the defendant produced a diploma, entitling him to bear the title of "Pharmacien" in Belgium, and asserted that he was a Surgeon in England, and that consequently he was entitled to use the title Pharmaceutical Chemist. The learned Judge referred to sect. 11 and 12 of the Pharmacy Act, and expressed his opinion that no persons, unless duly registered, could lawfully use the title of "Pharmaceutical Chemist" within Great Britain, and also that no "Surgeon" could be a Pharmaceutical Chemist. The defendant had clearly incurred the penalty of 5*l.*, and judgment must be given for the full amount. He should have reduced the amount if the Act of Parliament had given him power so to do, because the defendant appeared to have acted under a mistaken view of the law, and he suggested that judgment should be waived. Mr. Flux said that he would take the judgment, as he could refrain from enforcing it if the Council should so instruct him, and the Council would no doubt have regard to the defendant's future course of conduct. The learned Judge then informed the defendant that he would incur further penalties by continuing the unauthorised use of the title. Judgment was then taken for 5*l.* and costs.

